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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

Guthrie County, Iowa.

BY

MRS. S. B. MAXWELL.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

GUTHRIE COUNTY, IOWA

CONTAINING A SHORT HISTORY OF IOWA, HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF GUTHRIE COUNTY; EARLY SETTLEMENT, INCIDENTS, ETC.

By MRS. S. B. MAXWELL.

DES MOINES:
CARTER, HUSSEY & CURL, PRINTERS.
1876.

To my Friends and Neighbors,

THE GOOD PEOPLE OF GUTHRIE COUNTY, IN GENERAL, AND THE OLD SETTLERS, IN PARTICULAR, THIS LITTLE WORK IS REGARDFULLY INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

To the many hospitable, kind and obliging friends, who have encouraged and assisted me, I return my warmest thanks.

To Col. Raney, Capt. Thomas Seely, J. W. Cummins, Esq., Michael Leinart, Esq. and Capt. O. B. Hayden, for courtesy, kindness and assistance, I acknowledge my indebtedness.

To my advertising patrons, I thank you, and tender you my sincerest wishes for your success and prosperity.

To my publishers, and the editors of our county papers, for courtesies shown me, I thank you.

Respectfully,

STUART, Oct. 10, 1876. SADIE B. MAXWELL.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

In writing a history of Guthrie county, a brief sketch of the State will not be out of place. The first settlement in the State of Iowa was made by a colony of miners from Prairie du Chein, under Julien Dubuque, in 1788,—one hundred and fifteen years after the discovery of these shores by Marquette and Joliet.

Iowa, at the time of this settlement, was a part of the Spanish province of Louisiana.

Previous to the year 1763 and at the close of the "Old French War," the entire continent of North America was owned by France, Great Britain, Spain and Russia.

In 1763, Spain obtained by cession from France, the territory west of the Mississippi.

On the 1st of October, 1800, by treaty of St. Idelfonso, Spain ceded back to France, the Territory of Louisiana.

On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of the sum of $11,250,000 and the liquidation of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France,—the claims amounting to over $3,000,000.

March 31, 1803, the President was authorized by Congress, to take possession of the territory and provide for it, a temporary government.

October 1, 1804, this territory was divided into the "District of Louisiana" and the Territory of Orleans.

On the 4th of July, 1805, the "district" of Louisiana was organized into a "territory" of the same name.

On the 30th of April, 1812, the Territory of Orleans became a State of the Union, under the name of Louisiana.

December 1, 1812, the Territory of Louisiana was, by authority of Congress, re-organized and called the Territory of Missouri.

July 4, 1819, Arkansas Territory was made and comprised the present State of that name and the country to the westward.

March 2, 1821, by a "joint resolution" of Congress, the State of Missouri,—being a part of Missouri Territory,—was admitted into the Union.

June 28, 1834, the territory north of the State of Missouri, was made a part of the Territory of Michigan.

July 3, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was taken from that of Michigan and embraced the present States of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

July 3, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was formed, including, beside the present limits of the State, what is now Minnesota and extending northward to the British line.

After several attempts to locate the boundaries of the State of Iowa, it was finally admitted, with its present limits, on the 28th day of December, 1846, making the twenty-ninth State in the Union. Thus our proud young State is but thirty years old, and we challenge any of the other States to a comparison of enterprise and progress.

When admitted into the Union, the population of Iowa was 97,588; according to the last census, it is 1,350,544.

It is situated between the 40th and 43d parellels of latitude, and east and west between the two great rivers,—the Mississippi and the Missouri. Its area is 55,045 square miles and contains 35,228,200 acres of land. The distance across the State, east and west, is about 300 miles; north and south, over 200 miles. Its surface is about ninety per cent prairie, mostly undulating, thus giving us comparatively little "swamp land." According to White's Report, ninety-five per cent of the surface is tillable.

No State is richer in the chief wealth of the nation—Agriculture.

But a few short years ago this was the "far west," and when it was announced by a friend or neighbor that he was going to Iowa "to live," we thought it a terribly reckless undertaking, and could only comfort ourselves by sighing sadly, "Ah, well; 'westward the star of empire takes its way'—and ever will. If they are determined to risk their lives among the savages, where the only mark of civilization is an occasional fort, or a settlement of deluded whites, we can but commend them to the tender mercies of the All-father, whose watchful eye is ever over us."

To-day all is changed. Iowa is no longer "away out west,"—that region having receded to somewhere nearer sunset. The broad prairies are dotted with well cultivated and well stocked farms, and on every hand may be seen the evidence of thrift and general comfort, found only in agricultural regions. The farmer is here rewarded with abundant harvests—all the cereals yielding abundantly, while the fruits adapted to this climate and all "garden vegetables" can be grown successfully. The soil is less susceptible to the effects of drouth or extremely wet weather, than that of most other States.

"Distance lends enchantment," and we hear, with feelings of rapture, the glowing descriptions of the ever-green and exuberant loveliness of the south, or with feelings of awe of the "icy deserts" of the far north. Tourists fill our imaginations with the grandeur of the mountain scenery of the west, but nowhere can be found, scenes of quiet, graceful beauty, equal to those of the prairies of Iowa. The graceful undulations of the prairie; the ever welcome groves; the clear, swiftly flowing streams, make a magnificent scene, while to add to its loveliness, the wild prairie flowers of various hues and varieties, greet us at every step; indeed so profuse are they upon the unbroken prairie, that verily, it may be said, "we tread upon a carpet of roses." With the limpid Mississippi on her eastern and the turbid Missouri on her western boundary, and traversed

by numerous railroads; with all the resources of commerce at her command; with unlimited water power for manufactures, and nearly every acre of land available for farming or grazing, Iowa, with her live and enterprising citizens, is making rapid strides toward the front rank in the Union.

The Sacs and Foxes, when driven by the whites from one hunting ground to another, and when finally driven across the Mississippi river, as they lay down discouraged and exhausted, exclaimed, "Iowa!" "Here we rest," or "Here we sleep." Thus Iowa means a resting place, and he who would rest, not from labor, but from the turmoil and confusion of crowded towns and cities, may here find an "Iowa."

DESCRIPTION OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Guthrie county is situated between the 41st and 42d parallels of north latitude, and is twenty-four miles square, which gives it an area of five hundred and seventy-six square miles. It lies in the fourth tier of counties from the south, and also in the fourth tier from the west line of the State. It is bounded on the north by Carroll and Greene counties, on the east by Dallas, on the south by Adair, and on the west by Audubon county.

The soil partakes of the general character of the prairie soil of the west, sand loam, and on the margins of the streams alluvial, all highly productive, as our numerous and bountiful crops testify. It is well watered and as well timbered as most counties in the west part of the State; though the bodies of timber may not be as large as along the larger streams of some counties, yet the numerous streams, whose valleys and ravines are covered with an average quality of timber, some quite good (said to average a mile in width), make up our lack of large tracts. Bear Grove, containing eighteen hundred acres, is the largest in the county. It is situated in Bear Grove township, in the middle western part of the county, while others of less extent are distributed along the various streams, at more or less convenient distances, from the open prairies, some sections being three, some five, while no section is more than ten miles from timber.

A great many "artificial" groves have been and are still being planted, which besides being a protection from storms, to buildings and orchards, may in time afford a limited supply of fire-wood.

The insufficiency of timber for fuel is abundantly compensated in the coal fields, which underlie many parts of the county. The native forests embrace several kinds of oak; hickory, walnut, cotton-wood, maple and elm. The artificial groves are maple and cotton-wood, with an occasional one of willow.

Where there is any protection from the fires which sweep the prairies in the late autumn and early spring, considerable tracts have been covered with a vigorous growth of hazel, oak, etc., as that on the uplands of middle 'Coon near Panora, where it is said not a shrub was seen in the early settlement of the county.

The principal streams of the county are, Middle river, middle and south Raccoon rivers, with their numerous tributaries, the most important of which are, Brushy Fork, Bear, Beaver, Willow, Seely and Mosquito creeks. South Raccoon rises in the divide about four miles south of the north-west corner of the county and runs in a south-easterly direction, receiving near the centre of the county, Brushy Fork, which enters the county in the north-west corner and is the most important stream of the two.

Middle Raccoon enters the county four miles east of Brushy Fork and runs nearly parallel to it, at a distance of, from two to six miles; its course is south-east and leaves the county in Jackson township, about eight miles from the south line, while south 'Coon makes its exit four miles below.

The stream next in importance is Middle river, which rises in Bear Grove, and pursues the same general course as the others, leaving the county one and a-half miles east of Casey, on the southern boundary, or about eight miles from the west line. Its chief tributary is South Fork of Middle river. Troublesome creek in the south-west part of Bear Grove township, receives the numerous small streams of that part of the township, and runs in a south-westerly direction. The larger branches of south 'Coon are, Seely

creek, in Bear Grove and Centre townships, Bear creek, which drains Centre and part of Valley townships, Beaver creek, from Valley and Beaver townships, and Deer creek and Long Branch from Penn.

The chief branches of middle Raccoon river are, Willow creek, from Highland township and Bay's Branch, from Cass. Mosquito creek, which rises in a lake of the same name in the eastern part of Dodge, drains Richland township, as does also a small stream called Greenbrier. The lakes (which are small) are, Pilot, Swan and Mosquito in Dodge, and Lone Tree in Richland. This latter takes its name from a single cottonwood tree that stands upon its shore; the name is very suggestive, and in the early days, before artificial groves were made, this lone tree was a pleasant relief to the eye, from the wide stretches of prairie, which on a very warm day were apt to become monotonous. We remember the stories that used to be told to "us green ones" about seeing this tree from Dalmanutha, a distance of twenty miles and even further, forgetting that we might possibly think of the obstacles to be overcome in seeing a thing at so great a distance,—the rotundity of the earth's surface, the limit of mortal vision, etc.—but perhaps they thought we would think this a "mighty" tall tree, (a westernism we learned about this time).

The rivers afford sufficient water power for all manufacturing purposes; there are two large woolen mills, with a number of grist and saw mills located on them, all doing a good business; of these we will speak hereafter.

As you enter the county on the east, the prairie sweeps away in gentle undulations, as far as the eye can reach, and should you view it for the first time, on a balmy June morning, when the breezes gently sway the tall prairie grass, just close your eyes and imagine yourself on deck of an ocean steamer, and when you open them again you can scarcely realize that you are upon *terra firma*. But I was thinking of several years ago; the farmers are fast changing that billowy green ocean, into cultivated fields

and gardens, dotted with neat little cottages, orchards, groves and shade trees.

But going back to the uncultivated "surface," as you approach middle 'Coon valley the scene changes; the prairie becomes high and rolling, and as you near the river, rough and broken. To the westward of this river the surface is a succession of symmetrical ridges, the sight of which, make you wish you were a child again, that in winter you might coast upon these hills to your heart's content, or in summer, lie down and roll from summit to base. Though Time's gentle hand has painted numerous silvery steaks above our brow, we *never* pass these hills but sympathy with these childish diversions takes possession of us.

These ridges or high undulations, continue to the great water-shed divide, which separates the drainages of the Mississisppi and Missouri rivers, and marks our western boundary.

These ridges as well as the less rolling prairie are considered valuable farming lands, while all parts of the county are adapted to stock raising. Taken as a whole, Guthrie county is one of the best grazing and farming counties in the State.

There is an abundance of coal, mines of which are being opened in many localities throughout the county. The first one opened was that of J. T. Frazier in 1858, three and a-half miles south-east of Panora. Mr. Frazier at that time delivered coal at ten cents per bushel.

In 1865 we paid thirty cents a bushel, for a most inferior quality of coal; now we get very good coal for just half that price.

We have stone that affords excellent building material, quarries of which have been opened on south 'Coon, Beaver and Deer creeks, and 'Coon's branch. At Farnsworth's quarry on the latter named stream, a superior article is found. This quarry furnishes stone for the foundation of the new court house.

Besides possessing mineral wealth, a soil unexcelled in fertility; timber in moderate supply; water power abundant for all manufacturing purposes, and in connection with the fine grazing lands for stock raising, scenery unsurpassed in beauty, Guthrie county possesses the advantages of railway communications, having the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific on her southern border, and the Chicgoa and Northwestern and Des Moines and Ft. Dodge within easy reach on the north and east.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Previous to 1848, what is now Guthrie county, was the home of the red man, this being a part of the resting and hunting ground of Johnny Green, the Musquaka chief, and his tribe. The foot of the white man had never trodden the beautiful emerald carpet of the wild prairie; his hand had never plucked from this part of Nature's garden, the loveliest flowers, planted by Nature's bountiful hand. The hunting grounds and camping places of the red man were along the streams and certain beaten trails, where he could roam or rest unmolested.

In the spring of 1848 a single emigrant wagon, containing the household goods and gods of John Nevins, stopped on section 1, town 78, range 39, since known as the Charles Harper place, made a claim of the same and went to work to improve it. He built a little cabin, plowed up several acres of land and planted the first crop in Guthrie county. After gathering his corn in the fall, he went with his family to visit friends in the "Fort," where he was obliged to remain until spring, on account of the snow which was quite deep and thickly crusted. This is said to be one of Iowa's severest winters, during which, much wild game perished, by reason of its severity. "There is no great loss without some small gain." Mr. Nevins' loss proved the gain and salvation of his neighbors in Dallas county, as

they, upon the verge of starvation, went to his crib and with hand-sleds drew the corn home, and with the "hominy" made therefrom, drove the wolf from their doors. These neighbors were Leroy Lambert, John Hayes, Jerome Paige, David Daily and a Mr. Randolph, all living in Dallas county.

In 1847, Benjamin Kunkle removed from Champaign county, Ohio, to Wapello county, Iowa, but his ideal of home and country had not been realized to him there, so in the fall of 1848 he came farther west; on and on he came, over the almost boundless prairie, across the clear, purling streams, past occasional farm houses and hamlets, and leaving the latter miles behind him, he finally reached his present place, where, with thanks to the All-father, who had guided his steps hither, he rested from his journeyings, staked out a claim and determined to make this a home—his home.

With him came a Mr. Parrott, who also made a claim, but who never returned to "claim" it. Here in solitude and in silence, with no companions, save his horses and his dog; with no roof but his "covered wagon" to shelter him; with no table upon which to partake of his plain meals of corn bread and bacon, prepared by his own hands, save the green earth, but with willing hands and a brave heart, he went to work to prepare a home for his loved ones.

Here he built a cabin and made such improvements as were necessary to prove his sincerity in taking his claim and to entitle him to hold the same. This being done he returned to Wapello to spend the winter with his family, intending to bring them to the new home the ensuing spring, but the high waters prevented this, and he was obliged to remain until the latter part of August, when he started westward, arriving at his place on the first day of September, 1849.

Though the cabin was built, it had neither door nor window and they were obliged to wait on the outside until a door could be sawed out, at least a doorway; the door

being a blanket hung on nails. They made their beds upon the ground, there being no floor in the cabin, and slept sweetly in their own home.

The family arose early the next morning and went out to view their newly acquired possessions. The cabin stood in a little grove, beyond which, to the eastward, ran a little stream; away beyond and in every direction stretched the beautiful, undulating prairie, the tall, rank grass, still fresh and green, dotted with gorgeous autumn flowers, while here and there might be seen a deer or an elk bounding away in all his native grace and freedom. The prospect that met their eyes was indeed enchanting and with hearts full of gratitude, that they had found a country so beautiful, and so blest by Nature, they began the duties of the day—of a new life, as it were.

Though they entered upon this new life with true courage, think not, happy reader of to-day, that their's was a life of sunshine; oh, no; far from it. It was one of privation and toil, and though the beacon of Hope ever upheld and sustained them, small wonder is it, that its light sometimes grew dim, or that their hearts were sometimes oppressed to the verge of despair, by homesickness and loneliness.

As "necessity is the mother of invention," so the necessity of finding a more convenient and comfortable place than the ground upon which to sleep, produced the "prairie bunk," which consisted of two poles, usually hickory, the ends of which were laid on a log at either side of the cabin, extending across one end of it, with slats of smaller poles; sometimes, however, they made an old fashioned "cord bed," using basswood bark for the cord. This made a double bed, the walls making the head pannels; foot pannels they did without.

A packing box answered the purpose of a table, while their chairs consisted of smaller boxes of the same kind, and rough home-made stools. Their lights were "dips" made of deer suet. Deer were so plentiful that venison

with the provision they were able to bring with them, constituted their food.

On the first day of September, 1849, Mr. Kunkle and family arrived at their cabin; on the 12th day of September, 1849, Mrs. Kunkle gave birth to the first white child born in the county, Malinda Jane, now the wife of G. W. Mount. Her's was a brave heart, who could thus leave a comfortable home and face the privations of pioneer life. No peans may be sung for her; no story written, extoling her bravery, nevertheless she is a true heroine and her just reward is certain.

When Mr. Kunkle came, he brought with him the first hogs ever brought to the county.

With Mr. K. came J. W. Cummins, who made a claim where Stevenson Mount now resides. He remained here but a short time, when he returned to Wapello, where he remained until the next spring, when he moved on his claim. In 1854, he moved to and improved the Carey Harbor farm. In the spring of 1861 he came to his present place, which is well improved and cultivated. He has fine hedges, fine groves and a fine orchard.

Mr. Cummins was born near Springfield, Ill., educated himself, and came to Wapello county with his father in 1847. He cast his first vote for president in 1852, voting for Scott; assisted in organizing the Republican party; has been sheriff of Guthrie county three terms. One of Guthrie's oldest citizens, he has been identified with everything that pertains to her best interests and has the courage to do what his judgment dictates is right. With the aid of an intelligent and lovely wife, he makes his home a model of hospitality.

In the fall of 1850, came Abraham Moore, Samuel Moore, Fred Fry, James Moore and Benjamin Denslow, each of whom made claims and erected cabins thereon, and with the exception of Samuel Moore and Fred Fry, who had their families with them, moved on their claims in the spring of 1851.

The claim of Fred Fry was the one "staked off" by Mr. Parrott, who did not return to it, so Mr. F. was at liberty to "jump" it. This is now the J. J. Morris farm.

In February, 1850, John Davis made a claim of what is now the Culbertson farm. He has since (in 1864) removed to Oregon. The same year came Conrad Brumbaugh, Andrew Brumbaugh, Theophilus Bryan, John Van Order, Jacob Van Order, J. Schellhart, Michael Leinart, David Bay, Michael Mock, Daniel Messinger, George Messinger, Joseph Ricks and Nicholas Hartman.

Conrad Brumbaugh came in May, 1850, and made a claim, half a mile west of Panora, where his son Henry now lives.

John and Jacob Van Order made claims; the former, where John Cline now resides, the latter, where Peter Batchelet's home now is.

Theophilus Bryan, bought the claim of John Van Order and afterward that of Jacob Van Order, familiarly called Jake. Mr. Bryan came in March, 1851.

Andrew Brumbaugh made a claim of what is since known as the Silas Harper farm. He, as well as John Van Order, has since removed to Oregon, while Conrad Brumbaugh and Jacob Van Order have been removed to where claims and cabins are supposed to form no part of their possessions.

J. Schellhart made a claim of what is now known as the Hosier place, which passed into the hands of J. Anderson, then to Abraham Hosier, and is now owned by Col. Nichols. Mr. S. left the county years ago and no one knows where he is.

Michael Mock made a claim where Rev. S. Anderson now resides. Mr. Mock is now living in Polk county.

David Bay (for whom Bay's Branch was named) settled on the T. Roberts place. He went to Texas several years ago, where he died.

Michael and George Messinger made claims; the former

on what is now the John Allen Wasson farm, and the latter in the same vicinity.

Solomon Messinger made a claim where J. White now resides. Michael, too, followed the star of empire to its utmost limits—Oregon.

The present farm of Jas. Foster was claimed by Nathan Maynard. Joseph Ricks also made a claim near the Brumbaugh mill.

Nicholas Hartman, too, made a claim, but went to California several years ago; however, he discovered that Iowa was good enough for him, and he returned to Dallas county, where he now resides.

Of all those who came in 1850, Henry Brumbaugh and wife, who were then children, and Michael Leinart and family, are all that are left in this part of the county, Cass township, while of the settlement made in Jackson, Mr. Kunkle, J. W. Cummins, Benj. Denslow, Sam. Moore and J. W. York, are all that remain of those who came previous to 1851.

In May, 1850, Michael Leinart bought a claim of David Bay, which is the old Leinart farm, south-east of Panora. In November, of the same year, moved his family from the old homestead in Dearborn, Indiana. On his way hither, he stopped with friends in Wapello county, who remonstrated against his bringing his children where they would receive no education. But he was not to be dissuaded from his purpose. Though, like most of the old settlers, their purses were light, yet their hearts were brave and their purpose fixed. Their first residence was a shanty, but the prospect of a brighter and better future, made it a happy home, even amid the hardships of pioneer life. What though an occasional pang of homesickness clouded the hour, or the dismal howl of the wolf, brought before them, with a vividness they could not relish, their isolated condition; what though the larder was sometime empty and many seeming discouragements presented themselves, their un-

bounded faith in the future prosperity and enlightenment of this fair land, enabled them to accept the situation hopefully, if not at all times cheerfully, and in time to surmount all difficulties. Neither did they borrow trouble concerning the education of their two children, Valentine and Saranda. On the 21st day of January, 1851, a second daughter, Mary, now the wife of Jesse Johnson, of Panora, was born to them. When she was fifteen years old, she received a first-class certificate and taught a district school and she had never been to school out of the county either. She has since been a successful teacher, and her father and mother have just cause for self-gratulation, on their judgment in selecting a home, as they certainly have nothing to regret on the score of educational facilities, of which I will speak hereafter.

Not long since an old settler inquired of me, "How are times in Stuart now?" "Well, really I do not know; everybody is complaining of hard times." "Hard times, indeed! it disgusts me to hear the croakers of to-day complaining of hard times, small houses, lack of money, etc. Bless your soul, I wish you could have lived here in the early days of our county; you'd be ashamed to say hard times now. Why, there were times when we were fortunate, if we had half a bushel of corn or a bushel of potatoes in the house."

The first year of their arrival here was devoted to preparing the land for the next year's crop. After turing the sod over or breaking the prairie, if done early enough in the season, they raised a crop of sod corn, which was good only for stock; the next spring they put in a crop of wheat, or corn, so they must wait over a year to realize anything from their own industry, at least until they could have any kind of grain of their own raising.

Those who brought wheat or corn, flour or meal with them, fared well for a time, but those who failed to do so, sometimes suffered.

The nearest mill was below Winterset in Warren county, from which nearly all their breadstuffs were drawn by ox teams. As the distance was great, the streams not bridged and in high waters impassable, and as oxen travelled slowly any way, as soon as they could get 'round to it, an occasional settler constructed something that answered the purposes of a mill. One made by Mr. Kunkle, consisted of a large concave stone fixed permanently on the ground and another, convex, made to revolve in this, by horse power. A still more primitive arrangement was Andrew Brumbaugh's mill, which differed from the other, in that it was operated by men and women; a pole was fixed, one end in the upper stone and the other in the ceiling, by which they turned the mill.

Abram Moore owned a large coffee mill and several of the neighbors ground their corn upon that. They also ground corn, wheat and buckwheat upon the ordinary family coffee mill.

Many families, among whom was that of Mr. Denslow, lived on corn, with an occasional meal of wild meat for nearly two years. For some time after they raised a crop of wheat they lived on bread and turnips, the only variety or luxury being salt. When they came to Guthrie, their worldly possessions consisted of a team of horses and ten dollars in money. Mr. Denslow came in the fall of 1850, and made a claim on Sec. 4, T. 79, R. 30. In the spring he moved his family, and April 20, 1851, he made another claim on Sec. 35, T. 78, R. 30.

They lived, as did the rest of the old settlers, in a cabin, with the usual prairie bed, "made" table and benches. They are now well-to-do. Mrs. Denslow is yet hale and hearty, full of life and energy, and as I remarked to her the only time I ever saw her, "She seemed to have grown fat over the hard times." "Oh," she replied, "it is all over now and we can afford to laugh, but I tell you it looked pretty blue sometimes then."

The experience of one old settler is substantially the

experience of all old settlers, so we give that of those, whose history we are most familiar with.

In 1848 the first settlement was made. In September, 1849, the first birth occurred. To the first settler nearly two years had rolled peacefully away, though not without its hardships and privations, and in August, 1850, this handful of people was called upon to perform the last sad rites over the remains of their neighbor, a Mr. M'Cullough, who died in a cabin, which stood near the present site of Pearson's mill. A rude box, made by kind neighbors, was his coffin; a sheet furnished by Mrs. Kunkle, his shroud; the hearse, an old cart drawn by a yoke of oxen, and his final resting place, a beautiful bluff near Morrisburg. Slowly through the timber and over the prairie, to the place prepared for the reception of the mortal M'Cullough, the funeral procession wended its way. Without a word they lowered the coffin; in silence they covered it with the clods, and in silence returned to their cabins. Though no oration was said and no sermon preached, yet that reverential silence, their manful tenderness and their silent, heartfelt prayers, as they committed their fellow-man to the kind embrace of mother earth, were quite as acceptable in the sight of God. Though no stone marks his resting place, while his pall-bearers live, he will not be wholly forgotten.

The winter of 1849–50 being very severe and feed scarce, many of the cattle died, and the work cattle that lived through, were so reduced as to be unable to draw the plow to break up the prairie sod for the spring crop, so the settlers were obliged to go the weedy bottoms along the 'Coon river and plant a sufficient quantity of corn to keep the wolf from their door, until they could open out their claims.

In 1850 the land in the western part of the state was surveyed by the Government, it having been previously purchased of the Indians, who made their exit from Guthrie in 1849, their ugly moccasin tracks in their serpent trails being scarcely obliterated when our first settlers arrived.

A few of them still remained, who Indian-like, stole some horses from Dallas county and made good their escape, but were captured at Kanesville and the horses recovered. Ever since its settlement the county has been visited by roving bands of some tribe, for the purpose of hunting and selling their furs, who do no harm except begging and stealing what they can, and casting a general feeling of repugnance over the community where they happen to stop. I recall a laughable incident connected with one of their visits. A band of Musquakas camped west of Panora; every day squads of them would go through town, stopping at every house to beg.

Previous to this, an enthusiastic philanthropist said she would like nothing better than to have a negro family on one side of her and an indian family on the other; she would take so much pleasure in civilizing them. Very evidently she had, like all the rest of us, been reading Pope's "Lo, the poor Indian," and perhaps Longfellow's "Hiawaatha," and with the rest of us, her sympathies were with the "poor, abused Indian." When the Musquakas came to her house, they did not look very spirituelle, nor yet like the imaginary "noble red man of the forest." They entered without permission and demanded something to eat. With fear and trembling she collected everything she had prepared for her family and gave them. This did not satisfy them, and seeing a red and green quilt, such as our grandmothers and our mothers delighted in, upon the bed, a squaw marched up and deliberately helped herself to it. The lady's heart sank within her. "Ah," sighed she, mentally, "there go hours, days, weeks; aye *months* of weary labor, and I dare not open my mouth. Alas, alas; what *shall* I do?" Echo answered, alas, alas. After they had departed with her fancy bed-quilt and other things, she simply said, with a sigh of relief, "Surely distance lends enchantment."

Besides those already mentioned, who came to Guthrie county in 1851, were Addison and William Cave, who set-

tled where they now reside; Aaron Hougham on the Pearson place; J. W. York, on the farm now owned by William Harvey, Sr.; Joseph Cave settled what is now known as the Windowmaker farm; David Thompson, his present place; William Miler, the farm owned by Larkin Maulsby; Henry Harper, the place where T. E. Harbor now resides; Geo. Rohr, the place of Milton Harbor. S. G. Weeks took a claim, which is now the farm of W. T. Connor, and his son, A. G. Weeks made a claim where John F. Branson lives. Hiram Haskins "claimed" the farm now owned by William Swisher, west of Dale City. This list, with those before named, embraces all that were living in the county south of middle Raccoon river at the date of its organization.

Among those settling north of the river, or in the Leinart and Brumbaugh settlements, besides those already named, were John and Michael Messinger, T. M. Boyles, Wm. Grames and Asa Cox.

In the dim twilight of a May evening, in 1851, a solitary emigrant wagon halted at the cabin of Conrad Brumbaugh, and a little band of travellers, consisting of a man, his wife and two children, weary and travel-worn, were welcomed to a home, as hospitable as kind hearts and ready hands could make it. These more than welcome guests, were Asa Cox and family, who had come west to seek a home.

Mr. Brumbaugh, fortunately, had two cabins on his claim, one of which he generously offered them, rent free, as long as they desired to occupy it. Of this kind offer Mr. Cox availed himself, remaining in the cabin until 1853. In 1852 Mr. Cox erected the residence now occupied by Lewis Harvout, which was the second house built in Panora.

While they yet lived on Mr. Brumbaugh's place, the two families possessed one cow in common; one would milk her in the morning and the other in the evening. Panooch and Des Moines supplied these settlers with groceries and dry

goods. They frequently walked to Panooch, a distance of twenty-five miles, for goods, which they carried upon their backs or drew upon hand-sleds.

This was a lonesome walk, as there was but one cabin, in 1851, between Panooch and the present site of Panora. For flour and meal they went below Winterset and the Fort (Des Moines), and like all the old settlers, when they ran ashore, they ground their grain upon hand mills and coffee mills.

In 1852 when Anderson's mill was approaching completion, everybody depended upon its supplying them with breadstuffs, but the high waters prevented its being put in operation at the expected time, and for four weeks the good people lived upon potatoes and squashes.

Mrs. Cox says the best meal she was ever privileged to partake of, was at the house of a neighbor, in 1851. She had been eating corn bread all summer long, and was perhaps a little tired of it. Her neighbor said she had some wheat and they would have a change. She ground the wheat upon her coffee mill and made graham gems, which were excellent and which were so grateful to Mrs. C.'s palate, she will never forget them.

All the summer long she had lived in her cabin, without having seen a single traveller. One afternoon in October she looked away to the east, and there, oh, joyful sight! was a covered wagon; they did not wait to see who were its occupants, but ran to meet it. It contained a solitary man, and stranger though he was, he was welcomed with as much joy as would have been the dearest friend they ever knew. Said one of these pioneers, in relating this incident, "if I ever wept for joy, it was then. The first train of cars I ever saw was not so grand a sight as was that covered wagon. Never before, nor since, have I felt such emotions of pure delight."

A valuable acquisition to the neighborhood was Aunt Polly, an aunt of Mrs. Cox, who was the good angel of all the households, especially in sickness. Was a neighbor

sick, Aunt Polly was sent for, and she, with kind heart and willing hands, was ever ready to give assistance and encouragement.

The old settlers lived peacefully, without political contentions or dissentions, until the summer of '51, when, by permission of the Legislature, their desire for self-government was gratified.

ORGANIZATION OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

In the winter of 1850–51, the Legislature, then in session at Iowa City, divided the territory west of Dallas county into counties, and as it was a Democratic body, named our county after the great Democratic statesman of Kentucky, Guthrie.

At this session, L. W. Babbitt, of Kanesville, and E. R. Guiberson, of Madison county, represented Marion, Polk, Dallas, Jasper, Marshall, Story, Boone, Warren, and Madison counties, as well as all the rest of the territory in western Iowa.

Judge McKay, who was then judge of the 5th Judicial District, appointed Theophilus Bryan organizing sheriff for Guthrie county. On the 8th day of August, 1851, he proceeded in his official capacity to divide the county into two townships, or election precincts, the line dividing them commencing where Middle 'Coon river crosses the east line of the county, and running along said river to the section line between sections 9 and 16, T. 79, R. 30, thence west to the west line of the county. The north township was called Cass, the south Jackson. The place designated for holding elections in Cass was at the residence of Andrew Brumbaugh ; in Jackson at the residence of Fred Fry.

The next thing in order was to post written notices, calling a county convention to nominate candidates for the different county offices, to be voted for at the ensuing election, which was to be held on the first Monday of August. The said convention was held at the cabin of Joseph Ricks,

near the old Brumbaugh mill, when the following nominations were made: For County Judge, T. Bryan; County Clerk, S. G. Weeks; Treasurer and Recorder, T. M. Boyles; County Assessor, James Moore; Prosecuting Attorney, Fred Fry; County Surveyor, A. G. Weeks; School Fund Commissioner, Aaron Hougham; Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sam'l Moore; Sheriff, Michael Messinger.

At the August election they were all duly elected and qualified according to law. At this election, J. W. Cummins and Aaron Hougham were elected Justices of the Peace for Jackson township. At this time the population of the county was 222. The number of votes cast 39—all Democratic, which would indicate, to those of like faith, that the millenium, politically speaking, was nearer at hand then than now. At the second election there were four Whigs in the county, J. W. Cummins, J. H. Gander, John Anderson, and David Bay; but as they were a hopeless minority, they had no ticket in the field. The names of those who voted at the first election are, in Jackson township, Abraham Moore, James Moore, Samuel Moore, Benj. Moore, Fred Fry, H. Haskins, James Haskins, S. G. Weeks, A. G. Weeks, Aaron Hougham, J. W. York, Benj. Denslow, Benj. Kunkle, G. W. Rohrer, J. Nevins, Henry Harper, Mathew Piper, J. W. Cummins, David Dailey, and Jerome Paige. The latter named two gentlemen lived in Dallas county, but it was more convenient for them to vote in Guthrie. Mr. Paige was elected constable for Jackson township, in which capacity he served for some time. At that time it was not considered "irregular" to select such officers from over the line; or, as Guthrie was, previous to its organization, attached to Dallas for judicial and revenue purposes, perhaps they had formed a sort of second-cousinhood and thought it was all in the family.

Those voting at the first election in Cass township were: Michael Messinger, John Messinger, George Messinger, Daniel Messinger, David Bay, Michael Mock, Andrew Brumbaugh, Joseph Ricks, John Davis, T. M. Boyles, John

Vanorder, Jacob Vanorder, Theophilus Bryan, Michael Leinart, Conrad Brumbaugh, Nicholas Hartman, Wm. Grames, Peter Vandeventer, and Nathan Maynard. Of this number Mr. Leinart is the only one now remaining in the county.

The first ballot box used in Cass was Aunt Hannah Bryan's tea-pot. At the next election they had an oblong box of walnut sides and bass wood ends, made by Richard Gilbert. This latter is now in the possession of Mrs. Cynthia Campbell, who treasures it as a relic of by-gone days.

At the first election in Cass, Mr. Leinart was elected a Justice of the Peace, but failed to qualify, and Nathan Maynard was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Leinart was then elected Assessor for Cass, which office he accepted.

The county being properly officered, the next thing was to have a county seat, the site for which was selected and the same reported on, the 25th day of September, 1851, by David Bishop, of Madison county, and Lewis Whitten, of Polk, commissioners appointed for the purpose by the Legislature of 1850–51.

After looking the ground over and discussing the relative merits of the different localities, they finally selected S. E. ¼ sec. 32–80—30. The original plat contained one hundred acres, with streets eighty feet wide. Several additions have since been made.

Mr. Bishop was paid $14 and mileage, and Mr. Whitten $15 and mileage for services in locating the seat of justice. With regard to the naming of the place, there are two stories. The one is that Mr. Bishop had thought out the name of Panora before leaving home. The prettier and more likely story is this : Two travelers were standing on the hill southeast of this place, and as they took in the beautiful landscape—the wide-spreading prairie to the north and east, the river, with its wood-crowned bluffs, wind-

ing around the west and south—the foliage at this time of the year being of the most gorgeous hue, for

"It was just after the death of the flowers,
And before they were buried in snow,
When had come that mystical season
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a thinly veiled splendor,
More sweet than the brightness of spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than any the summer could bring!"

One of them exclaimed, as the flitting clouds left the scene now in shadow and again in the soft, dreamy light of the autumn sun, "What a beautiful panorama!" The expression, with a slight abbreviation, suggested itself as an appropriate name for the newly created county seat. Even if we were compelled to divest the name of its romantic associations, it is musical, and the location such as would warrant an enthusiast in weaving as many and as fanciful stories as he chose concerning it.

The first building erected in Panora was the present residence of Louis Harvout, by Asa Cox, now deceased. Perhaps precedence should be given to the little log cabin which stood on the lot now owned by John Boblett, as the logs were drawn on the ground in 1851 by Michael Linhart. In 1852, just previous to the building of the Cox house, Abram Hursche, a Frenchman, bought the logs and built the cabin. The next building, and the one wherein the first hotel was kept, by Mr. Samuel Harris, is the one now occupied by James Harris as a residence, and was built in 1853. Previous to the building of this hotel, however, Judge Bryan commenced the erection of the present Roberts house, which was then intended for a residence, but was used as both residence and dry goods store.

The first stock of goods brought to the county was by Judge Bryan, in 1852, and consisted of a barrel of molasses, a sack of coffee, two or three pants patterns, and a few other things, which were kept at his residence, on the John Cline place.

The first general store (including whiskey, which was called groceries) was opened in the little cabin above referred to, in 1853, by Abram Hursche and Thomas Turner.

The first carpenter in the county was Richard Gilbert, who came to Panora in 1853.

In 1854, Bryan and Craig opened a general store in what is now the bar room of the Roberts house.

In 1855, Michael Rosebrugh opened a hotel or boarding house in the Dr. Gustine house.

The first school house was built and the first school taught by a Dr. Sloan, in 1853.

The first church was built in 1856 by the Presbyterian Mission Society of New York, who sent one Harmon here as a missionary to preach to the heathen. The church was 20x28 feet in size, and stood on the east side of Court House square. It was used as a church and Court House —(here is where McFarland held his famous courts)—for two or three years, when it was converted into a dwelling, then a wagon shop, and, finally, Dan Hardy bought and used it as a blacksmith shop. It is at present used for the same purpose by Mr. Warner. This Rev. Mr. Harmon was thought by Panorites to be quite as much in need of a missionary's instructions as were those he pretended to enlighten. He built the under-ground house, known as the "ground-hog house." He dug a cellar, put a frame inside of it, intending some time to raise it up, and put a stone wall under it; but he had a way of never finishing what he begun, and the house, what is left of it, is under ground still. It may be interesting to new-comers to know what kind of team Brother Harmon drove—two milch cows with an Indian pony as "lead."

The first permanently located blacksmith was Lucien Hogelin, who came to Panora in 1853, and started a blacksmith shop in '54.

In 1855, Daniel Hardy came to Panora and commenced blacksmithing in an old stable that stood on the west end of the present site of J. Cline's store building. The stable

was made of slabs, and, though it contained no windows, it let in the rain and daylight all over. Blacksmithing must have been a good business in those days, as Mr. H. made the first month $108, over and above all expenses, including household ; as flour was then selling at $6.75 per hundred weight, and other things in proportion, this was no small item. Merchants, at this time, brought their flour from Skunk river, and other goods from Keokuk and other points on the Mississippi. As these were almost invariably drawn by ox teams, four or five weeks of time were necessary to make the trip. If, in the mean time, the supply of tea and coffee ran out in some families, those more fortunate shared with them their little store, while tobacco chewers passed 'round the "plug," taking a smaller bite each time, until it was "all chawed up and spit away," and then—poor martyrs—(ladies, you who had to live with them, I am sorry for you, but please don't tell the aforesaid martyrs that I said so.)

In 1855, there were four dry goods, or general stores, kept, respectively, by Bryan, Craig, Boblett and Powell. The latter "kept store" in the "old shingle house," which was made of boards or shingles, split out of the timber with an ax.

John Cline started the first plow and wagon shop in the county in the spring of 1856. In the autumn of the same year he succeeded Judge Bryan in the dry goods trade, and "held forth" in "Phil's" bar-room. Mr. Cline is now in a building 24x60, two stories and basement. The upper story is used for Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall.

This building was erected in 1873 at a cost of $5,000. This is one of the best buildings of the kind in the county, and Cline and sons have, by strict attention to business, and to the wants of customers, become one of the most popular houses in the county. Mr. Cline came here in '55.

In 1856, S. Zinn established a general store in the Goodspeed building, where the first treasury was kept. In 1860, he took H. Culbertson in as a partner ; in 1864, sold to Hoover

and Chas. Zinn, who were succeeded in 1867 by Zinn and Thompson. In 1872, Mr. Thompson went to St. Joseph; Mo., and returned to Panora in 1874, where he now is, engaged in the same business, which has increased largely, and is now in a very flourishing condition ; stock kept fully up to the time, and goods sold at popular prices.

In 1869, Chas. Woodworth succeeded V. M. Lahman in the dry goods business. In 1872, he erected a substantial brick building, and in 1873, took M. Woodworth as a partner, and added to their stock hardware, groceries, clothing, and millinery. They then occupied three store rooms. In 1876, sold the grocery department to Trent Bros. They also sell agricultural implements.

J. J. Jones came to Panora in 1856, and went into the dry goods trade with Judge Bryan. He has alternated the business with farming ever since ; has been in the store since 1872.

In 1854, A. Saltzman came to Panora from Indiana, and commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he continued until 1867, when he established a grocery store. In 1872, he was succeeded by Lahman and Saltzman, and retired for a short time, when he again went into business, which he expects to continue.

Lahman and Saltzman, grocers, on the corner of Main and Union streets, succeeded A. Saltzman in 1872 ; have built up a large grocery trade, and merit their success.

Trent Brothers, grocers, succeeded Woodworth Brothers in April, 1876. The Messrs. Trent are old settlers, having come to the county in 1856. Having been engaged in farming, they are entitled to their share of credit in the development of Guthrie county.

The only furniture store in Panora is that of W. H. Burns, successor to the Panora Furniture Company, which he bought out in 1871, and built the house he now occupies. He carries a good stock, and is doing a good business. He also owns a farm of a half section two miles northeast of town. Mr. Burns, during the late war, served in the Ninth

N. Y. Regiment—Zouave—was wounded at Antietam, after which he was appointed lieutenant of a reserve corps.

Jackson and Garlow, hardware dealers, successors to J. L. Grace. This store was established in 1863 by William Maxwell, who was succeeded in 1865 by Maxwell and Brumbaugh, who in turn were succeeded by J. L. Grace, who sold to the present firm in 1875. Mr. Jackson is one of the *long* settlers. He came with his father, W. T. Jackson, in November, 1852. Mr. Jackson bought the present J. Cline farm of Judge Bryan. In 1853, he bought of Marshall Craig the farm where he now resides.

Panora has two drug stores. That of Pentecost and Hayden was established in July, 1868. In 1871, they built a good two story and basement frame building, 20x60 ft. They make use of the entire building, carrying the largest stock in the county. In the rear of the store they have an office, nicely fitted up, and which communicates with the bank. This is the oldest drug firm in the county.

In March, 1875, S. M. Curtis succeeded Dr. Gustine in the drug trade. The doctor opened the business in 1872.

Hart Roberts commenced manufacturing boots and shoes in 1868; put in a stock in September, 1875. Mr. Roberts came to Panora in 1856 with his father, Andrew Roberts, who was a Methodist minister. The building occupied by Mr. Roberts was put up in 1855 by A. Saltzman, and used as a shoe shop and dwelling; size 16x16.

J. E. Wagner, boot and shoemaker, commenced business in 1869.

Jno. Wiedman came to Panora in December, 1868, and commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes: keeps a shop on the southeast corner of Main street.

A. McGrew, grocer, commenced in 1869, second door from the corner of Vine, on Main street.

Woodworth and Fountain, dressmakers, since May, 1876.

Mrs. S. J. Chase, millinery and notions, west of Court

House square, commenced in the fall of 1871. This is the only establishment of the kind in Panora.

Panora has one jeweler, A. G. Peck, who commenced in 1873.

She has four blacksmiths, L. Hogelin, already spoken of, Sylvester Jasinsky, who began in 1869 ; E. Warner, in the old Presbyterian church, in 1874 ; and I. Warner, carriage-maker and blacksmith, on the corner of Main and Vine street, in 1873.

Wm. Fisher, wagon maker, since 1867.

I. Deardorff, harness and saddlery, commenced in July, 1873.

The Roberts house was opened in the spring of 1864, by Philip Roberts, the present proprietor, and is the only hotel in town. This is head-quarters for all the hack lines—to Stuart, Guthrie Centre, Jefferson, Carrolton, Adel, and Perry. Mr. Roberts also keeps a livery and feed stable and several fast horses, the finest of which is Bashaw, or Guthrie Boy.

J. R. Powell, real estate agent, came to Panora in 1855, and opened a general store, in which he continued for three years, when he removed to Dallas county and went to farming. In 1866, engaged in the real estate business ; came back to Panora in the spring of 1876, and continues in the same business.

Lewis Harvout, also a real estate dealer, came to Panora in May, 1854. The same year, was appointed Treasurer and Recorder, to fill a vacancy. At the same time he taught the school (the second ever taught in Panora) at the *enormous* salary of $12.50 per month. He attended to the duties of the treasurer's office mornings, noons, evenings, and Saturdays (I am not informed how late he worked Saturday nights.) He taught the school for two or three years.

The Guthrie County Bank was organized in January, 1875, with S. D. Nichols, president ; L. J. Pentecost, cashier ; Geo. H. Moore, E. J. Reynolds, and O. B. Hayden,

directors. This bank is doing a prosperous business on a "solid basis." When a dividend is declared—which is done every six months—the dividend at once becomes capital. Nothing is ever taken out, each member having ample means besides the bank. The president, Col. Nichols, was born in Middlesex county, N. J. Came to Guthrie county in 1857, and has practiced his profession—that of law. In 1866, he was elected District Attorney of this district. In the late war he served four years in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, entering the service as lieutenant, and going through all the promotions up to colonel, which rank he held at the close of the war. He is our present State Senator, the first Guthrie county has had. By his untiring industry and close attention to business, he has acquired a large amount of property.

L. J. Pentecost is a native of Indiana ; came to Panora in 1868. Mr. Pentecost, too, served in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry in 1861 ; was wounded at the battle of Stone River. After he fell, the enemy fought over him all day, and supposing they "had him" any way, paid no particular attention to his removal. They left him a little too long, however, and our boys picked him up when the rebels were driven back. After this he was retained in the medical service in Nashville.

O. B. Hayden was born in Indiana, and educated at Asbury University ; came to Panora in July, 1868. He served in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry; enlisted as a private in 1863. In 1864, he was promoted, for meritorious service, to the rank of captain, which rank none filled more gallantly than Capt. Hayden.

E. J. Reynolds came to Guthrie county, from Indiana, in 1852, and has been engaged in farming. He is serving his third term as treasurer of the county, which speaks well for Mr. Reynolds, as, if he were not an efficient officer, looking well to the people's money (if you touch my money you touch me,) he would not be so long retained in office.

George H. Moore was born in Virginia, in 1827; moved to Ohio when six years of age; came to Guthrie county in 1865. Mr. Moore owns a fine farm of seven hundred acres of land, over three hundred of which are improved and well cultivated. He has a nice home, and is one of Guthrie's substantial citizens, and said to be her wealthiest.

The first physician that ever lived in the county was Dr. R. H. Rust, who came to Panora in the autumn of '53. He is now living in Redfield, Dallas county. In the winter of '54, came Dr. Curry; in the spring of the same year, Dr. Jno. W. Gustine, who practiced here (with the exception of a short time, during which he was in the drug business, in Des Moines) until the fall of 1875, when he removed to Carroll county, where he owns a large farm, and is engaged in stock raising.

Physicians practicing in Panora and vicinity at present are Drs. Reynolds, Shreeves, and Drumeler.

Dr. Reynolds is an old settler, having come to the county in '53. He was born in Owen county, Indiana, and educated at the Eclectic Institute, Cincinnati; has been in practice for thirteen years.

Dr. T. J. Shreeves, a native of Illinois, was educated at Rush Medical College. The doctor has practiced his profession for twenty years. He came to Panora in March, 1875.

Last, but not least, is Dr. C. M. Drumeler, a native of Virginia, who came to Panora in May, 1876. He was educated at the State University of Missouri, and St. Louis Medical College.

As stated in another place, the first school house was built in Panora in 1853, and the first public school in the county taught in the fall of the same year, by a Dr. Sloan. The same year, the first Sabbath school—Union—was organized by Rev. John De Moss, and was held in the school house.

The M. E. Church Society was organized in 1852, with a membership of twelve. Service was held at the residence of

the members until the completion of the school house. Their first church building was erected in 1857, on Church street, being the house that now does duty as a residence for J. Swartz. Their first minister was a Mr. Mason. In 1869, the society erected a good brick building on Main street. Present membership, seventy; minister, Rev. —— O'Flyng.

The U. B. Church was organized in 1852; the house built in 1861.

The Church of Christ, at Panora, was organized in 1854, under the evangelistic labors of Elder Clayborn Wright, of Green county. Benj. Mitchell and Alex. Wasson were chosen elders, and Wm. C. Jones, deacon. About the year 1858, the church was divided, and the place of holding meetings was changed to McClaran's school house, for a time, when it was changed back to Panora. In 1874, they erected a building 32x52, which is the only church—this being the only society of this faith—in the county. They commenced with but few members, but have steadily increased to a membership of one hundred and sixty-seven. This is the new branch of the Christians, or Campbellites.

The Presbyterian Church was organized under the missionary labors of Rev. Mr. Harmon, in 1856.

The Baptist Church was organized August 21, 1858, by Elders J. A. Nash, of Des Moines, and T. S. Griffith, of Dubuque, with twenty two members. In 1871, the society commenced the erection of a church edifice in Panora; but the hurricane of that year injured it to such an extent that the society—being small and financially weak—was unable to repair and finish it, so they sold it to the Cumberland Presbyterians, who now own it. There are five Baptist societies in the county, with two church buildings—one at Guthrie Centre; and one three miles east of Panora—both supplied by the Rev. Mr. Fish, of Guthrie Centre.

Most of the above religious societies have flourishing Sabbath schools.

The public schools, under the supervision of I. Miller,

principal, with Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Chase as assistants, are also in a flourishing condition, and fully up to the demands of the times.

The first white child, born in Panora, was John, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Harris, born in '54.

The first marriage was that of James Harris and Nancy Ritz, same year.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 145, was organized October 17th, 1867.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 121, A. F. and A. M., was organized, under dispensation, October 18th, 1857. Petitioners, Brothers M. F. Gerard, Thos. Roberts, S. E. Zinn, Levi Williamson, Richard Gilbert, Jos. Roberts, Nathan Goslen, N. B. Linbach, and Theodore Parrish.

M. F. Gerard	was	elected	W. M.
Thos. Roberts	"	"	S. W.
S. E. Zinn	"	"	J. W.
Jos. Roberts	"	"	Treas.
Nathan Goslen	"	"	S. D.
Levi Williamson	"	"	J. D.
Richard Gilbert	"	"	Tyler.

Was organized, under charter, June 2, 1858, by electing the following officers:

Thos Roberts, W. M.
S. E. Zinn, S. W.
Nathan Goslen, J. W.
Jos. Roberts, Treas.
N. B. Linbach, Sect.
Daniel Hardy, S. D.
Theo. Parrish, J. D.
Phil. Roberts, Tyler.
Richard Gilbert, Steward.

This is the first lodge organized in the county. Present membership, fifty-eight.

Panora rejoices in an Anti-Profanity Association; something that every town and neighborhood might profit by, as profanity, and especially "slang," are largely on the in-

crease. We read and hear so much of it, that even ladies are tempted to emphasize their opinions by an occasional "slang" word, or phrase. The anti-Profanity Association of Panora numbers forty-five members, with Miles Woodworth as President; I. Miller, Vice-President; O. B. Hayden, Treasurer; Lew Apple, Secretary. Of the fifteen articles of the constitution of this association, I select the following:

Article 1st. "This association shall be known as the 'Panora Anti-Profanity Association,' and shall have for its object the inculcation of a language, purified of oaths and expletives, and the dissemination of tracts for that purpose.

Art. 2d. "The members of this association shall be citizens of the State of Iowa, and between the ages of fifteen and one hundred years, who shall have signed the constitution and by-laws and subscribed to the confession of faith, herewith attached.

Art. 9th. "As soon as profanity is no more in the land, this association will be without a mission," etc.

By-Laws.—Article 1. All expressions are prohibited wherein the name of Deity is used in any than a reverential sense, and with the homage due from man to his Creator. The following expressions are prohibited: "Darned," "Darn it," "Dern," "Dern it," "Holy cats,' "By gad," "Holy Moses," "By George," "By Godfrey," "Dog on it," "By jingo," "Jumping Jehosaphat," etc., etc.

Since its organization, the society has contributed over one thousand tracts.

Panora has the oldest newspaper in the county, "The Vedette," a history of which is given elsewhere. Its editor, Lew Apple, was born in Elk county, Pennsylvania; came to West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, in 1857, where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when he enlisted, serving, in the Twenty-first and Twelfth Indiana Regiments. He came to Panora in 1868, since

which time he has edited "The Vedette" without change or intermission.

The early history of the Post Office is given elsewhere. As stated, it was first kept by Mr. Jno. Anderson at his cabin; then by Judge Bryan, at his cabin. The first building, used exclusively for a Post Office, was the little frame that stands on the south side of Dr. Gustine's lot; in size, 8x8.

This was made a Money Order Office August 1st, 1870. The average annual amount of money order business is from $28,000 to $30,000; is the separating office for six different routes—two daily and four semi-weekly; supplies twelve different offices. D. Brown, the present pleasant and accommodating Post Master, came to Panora in 1866. He worked at the tailor's trade till 1867, when he was appointed to his present position. Though ever ready to oblige a friend or neighbor, none sticks more closely to his own business.

Panora was incorporated in 1872. Its present officers are: Mayor, J. D. Lennon; Recorder, O. B. Hayden: Treasurer, W. H. Burns; Councilmen, Lew Harvout, T. Henderson, J. A. Thompson, Isaac Warner, John Wiedman.

Though Panora is without railroad facilities, she has the advantages—from a moral standpoint—over some of the other towns. She has no saloons, which is, indeed, a "feather in her cap." She has the High School, the advantages of which are so fully appreciated by every intelligent reader, that enumeration here would be superfluous. And for a basis (if I may use the expression), she has the products of one of the finest agricultural regions in Iowa.

John Anderson, father of Rev. Samuel Anderson, built the first mill in the State, west of Des Moines, in the autumn of 1852, sawing the lumber therefor with a whip saw. The same year, it was converted into a flouring mill, and as soon as it was put in operation, and the water in the streams had fallen sufficiently to be forded, teams, to the number of five or six at a time, came from Council Bluffs

and the "Fort," from Jefferson and from neighborhoods, for many miles around, being frequently obliged to remain several days before they could be served.

They now had a mill, but they did not always have wheat or corn, especially during the first year of their residence here. To illustrate the necessary economy and management practiced in the early days, I will tell you how Mr. Vanorder obtained his "bread." He made shingles and hauled them to Mr. Boone, near Booneville, and traded them for wheat; and previous to the erection of the Anderson mill, he took his wheat to Griser's mill, ten miles below the Fort, to have it ground.

The Anderson mill is now owned by Hanyon and Nichols; at least the site is. The mill has all been changed, to suit the demands of the constantly increasing population.

As this chapter will, necessarily, be somewhat miscellaneous, the reader will excuse me if I make a hodge-podge of grist mills and churches; beer saloons and school houses; politics and religion, etc., as, were I to make such division or separation as would be desirable in a *History*, I would have more chapters than ideas or incidents. It is true, sudden transitions of emotion are not always pleasant; but if I should jump suddenly from a wedding to a funeral, you must blame circumstances, not me.

Having obtained your permission to garble the doings of the old settlers, I will begin by explaining that though Scott had but four votes in Guthrie county, in the election of '52, he had more admirers, as I will prove to you. A hickory pole had been raised in Court House square to celebrate the election of President Pierce. Lydia Cox, who a short time previous, was married to Walter Tuttle, was so piqued at her husband's assisting at the "pole raising," that she determined to have revenge. She went at midnight, accompanied by her little brother Henry, and borrowed an auger of Henry Brumbaugh, with which to fell the obnoxious pole. They arrived in safety at the pole, and she had bored three holes through it and started in with the fourth. The

certainty of success made her strong, and the fear of detection made her nervous. Her cumulated "nerve force" was too much for the anger, and it broke. Ye who have had the "cup" dashed suddenly from your parched lips, can appreciate her feelings. Mortified and angry, she returned home without having accomplished her object.

When the depredation was discovered, a reward was offered for the discovery of the offender. He was never discovered. However, suspicion fastened upon Felty Schellhart, poor fellow, who, though not proven guilty, was unable to prove his innocence, and many were the cold looks he got—all for a woman's political enthusiasm; and *she* didn't want to vote, either.

Among the first settlers, not already spoken of, are: Richard Gilbert, who came to Panora in September, 1853. He was then a widower, and, with his two little boys for companions, traveled, by wagon, from Indiana, weary, hungry, and travel worn. He stopped at the cabin of Mr. Campbell, and asked if they could let him have something to eat. "Yes," said the good lady; "come in and sit while I grate some corn and bake it." She grated the corn up on a raddish grater.

Mr. Gilbert entered the E. ½ of sec. 3—79—30, and forty acres in sec. 9.

Judge James Henderson came to the county in the fall of '53. In August, 1854, he was elected County Judge to fill a vacancy, and removed to Panora, the county seat. He has ever been an upright and mind-your-own-business sort of citizen, much respected by his friends and neighbors. He is still living in Panora, though in feeble health.

Rev. D. W. Harper, who came, as stated, in '53, settled where he now resides, on the south side of Panora, where he has one of the best orchards in the county. He is a class leader and exhorter in the M. E. Church, in which he has ever taken a deep interest, and for the advancement of which he has labored assiduously.

Mr. Hugh Campbell, with his family, came on the 10th of

September, 1853. They went into a house belonging to Judge Bryan, on the Batchelet place. (This house is now used as a stable by George Campbell, four miles southeast of Panora.) In November, they removed to the place where Mrs. Campbell now resides. In June, 1854, Mr. Campbell died, leaving a wife and eleven children. A stranger in a new, wild, lonesome country, bereft of a husband's love and counsel, rare must have been her fortitude and courage to remain and rear, unaided, save by her noble boys, so large a family. In the rebellion, she gave the first sacrifice (from this county) on the altar of patriotism, in the person of her son Hugh, a mere boy of eighteen, who gave bright promise of a noble and useful manhood. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and on the 5th day of October, 1861, he departed this life at Rolla, Mo.

In the same regiment were eight Campbells, but one of whom—Wm. H., brother to Hugh—returned. William H. Campbell enlisted as a private, and was promoted to the rank of captain. He was educated at Mt. Pleasant, graduating in 1869. In 1870, he represented Guthrie county in the Legislature. He is now practicing law in St. Joseph, Mo. Placed in whatever situation, the Hon. William H. Campbell will never be found wanting in integrity and true courage. Mrs. Campbell has several other sons, all well-to-do and respected citizens.

In October, 1853, Abram and Robinson Hosier came to the county. The former purchased the farm of Jno. Henderson, and the latter, in 1859, succeeded Mr. Martin in the hotel business. They all went to Oregon in 1865. Mrs. Abram Hosier is still living in Panora.

Peter Batchelet came in '53, and purchased of Judge Bryan the place where he is now living. He has a comfortable home, a fine orchard, and pays some attention to stock raising. He is hospitable and good natured, and is always ready to have "fun with the boys."

Among those who came in 1854, are, Dr. Gustine, Peter

and John Boblett, Robert Wasson, Jos. Dyson. James and Thompson Cline, and others.

Dr. Gustine came in July; had long, dreary and laborious rides in Guthrie, Dallas, Green, Carrol, Adair, and Anderson counties. The population was then scattered over the country in sparse settlements, with immense territory between. The order of architecture, in those days, was designated by no special name, but was noted for its simplicity. Log walls, puncheon floors, clap-board roofs, old-fashioned log fire places, with mud and stick chimneys, constituted its important principles. Some cabins had not even floors or chimneys; others were destitute of "daubing and chinking."

The first case of sickness the doctor attended was that of a boy in Carroll county, who had hemorrhage of the bowels. He died the same night the doctor was called, and he (the doctor) rode eight miles to secure the assistance of a man, and also to get lumber, and the two constructed a rude coffin, or box, for the remains. They also dug the grave, and the doctor assisted in covering the coffin with "the clods." Eight persons, including the family, followed the remains to the grave. It was a dark, gloomy day, and the feelings of our friend were as sombre as the occasion.

The doctor was educated at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, in each of which cities he had practiced his profession, previous to his coming west. Coming from the city to the very confines of civilization, he found novelty enough in his all-night and all-day rides to satiate the desire to see nature in all her primitive glory.

I remember a story that used to be told of the doctor's visit to a man who was suffering from nervous prostration, or something of the sort. In diagnosing the case, among other things, he said: "Mr. ——, you have been overdoing; you are a very energetic man, and—" "Oh, yaas, I know, doctor; I've had 'em for five or six years." "Had what?" "W'y, the energetics." I do not think the doctor laughed at all; but I do know he wished himself out on the prairie

"all by himself." He has passed through many laughable as well as many sorrowful scenes, and yet he agrees with the rest of the old settlers in saying they were all quite contented and happy.

James Cline remained in Guthrie twelve years, during which time—in 1862—he, in conjunction with his brother, John Cline, built the Panora woolen mills. In 1866, he, with a number of the old settlers, went to Oregon, where he remained several years, but finally came back to Keokuk county, where he now resides.

Peter Boblett was born in October, 1791, and his wife May 4, 1794, the former in Bedford, and the latter in Campbell county, Virginia. Mr. Boblett served in the war of 1812, under Captain Gray. July 1st, 1854, they came to Panora, where they lived in a tent for six weeks. They then bought the Thomas Roberts farm, where they remained two years, when they returned to Panora, where they have remained ever since. This couple are aged, respectively, eighty-five and eighty-two years, and yet they retain their mental faculties, and keep much better posted in the news of the day than many younger persons. Of the family, who came about the same time, Mrs. Rosebrugh, a daughter; Peter Boblett, a son; and Wm. S. Blue, a son-in-law, have passed away. Mr. Blue opened the first harness shop in the county, in the old part of the Van Lahman residence, which then belonged to M. Rosebrugh, who kept a boarding house. Mr. Rosebrugh is living in Stuart; Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Blue, and Mrs. Swartz are all living in Panora, while one son is living in Oregon.

In July, 1854, Mr. John Boblett, went through Guthrie county to Council Bluffs and Omaha, the latter just then being surveyed, and the former but a mere hamlet. He found nothing that pleased him so well as Guthrie, so he returned to Panora and bought the shanty of Hursche & Turner and opened a store. He purchased of "Ed. & Bob. Robinson" a cabin which stood upon the lot now owned by Charley Campbell, which he used as a dwelling. For some

time they had neither tables nor chairs, and took their scanty meals Gipsy fashion. Bye and bye he purchased of Hursche, a table, two chairs and two rough bedsteads. During the dreadful first year they had but little to eat, and sometimes were really hungry. He went to a well-to-do farmer living near Booneville, to buy corn, but he would not let him have any; however he offered to sell him a small lot, that had been left by a man who had "gone to Texas." Out of five bushels he picked a half bushel, that under ordinary circumstances he would not have used, but the wolf must be kept from the door by some means. As soon as blackberries, of which there was an abundance, began to "turn" they picked and ate them, as well as green wild grapes. While they were yet living without bed-steads (they had plenty of bedding,) two belated travelers from Sac City sought shelter at their door. Mr. Boblett explained how they were situated, but offered them such rest and shelter as they could give. The wanderers gladly accepted this, and when they were all abed, there was not standing room for a cat, if they had possessed one.

After a time they "fixed up" the "loft" in the Hursche shanty, for a sleeping room for the boys. When it snowed they had a white spread, given gratuitously through the "chinks," and when it rained they "got a ducking."

Mr. Boblett gave two sons to the army, Isaac and Jacob, the former enlisting in the 29th Iowa, and the latter in a cavalry regiment." "Uncle John" has seen hard times and much sorrow, yet he has never regretted coming to Iowa.

Joseph Dyson, with his family, came from West Va. An ox team, with a few household goods, constituted his worldly possessions. He rented the mill of John Anderson, which he operated for some time. He next opened a general store on the corner of Main and Union streets. Mr. Dyson died several years ago.

It was in this year, '54, that the cemetery west of town was laid out. An incident connected with the selecting of

the ground, is related with much feeling by some of the old settlers. One of the committee chosen for the purpose, was talking with some neighbors, when he started suddenly, saying, I must hurry and meet the grave yard committee; some of us may die, and there would be no place to bury us." The ground was selected, and a plat made, and in just two weeks this gentleman's wife was laid to rest in the new cemetery. Mrs. Conrad Brumbaugh died on the first day of May, 1851, and was buried here, though there was no burying ground marked out. Her coffin was made of rough boards, or slabs.

In 1855-6 Iowa seemed to be the Eldorado of Indiana and Illinois emigrants, and Guthrie county received her share of the same.

Of the many who came at this time to Cass township, Mrs. Casandre Roberts, with her two sons, Joseph and Phil., settled where Joseph now resides. The latter had been here in '53, purchased the land and built a cabin—without doors or windows. When they moved, the family consisted of eighteen persons. (only four of whom were the children of Mrs. Roberts.) They landed on the prairie, where they waited until a doorway could be sawed out; one of the boys crept through under the logs to get inside, in order to assist in the operation of sawing. Tradition says it was Phil. that "went under," but Phil says he was off in the slough, prospecting for water; if his proportions were as ample then as now, I am inclined to think he is correct. For some time their door was a bed quilt, their windows the chinks in the walls, and their bedsteads the floor. About two weeks after their arrival, they were visited by a terrific storm; the wind blew the lights out as fast as they could be struck; the lightning glared threateningly, and the thunder was terrible, while the rain was a genuine flood. Each whispered courage to the others, (the whisperings of eighteen voices ought to have inspired courage,) but the lightning revealed anything but courageous attitudes. One Smith, who had been very brave--with his tongue—was seen

crouching on one hand and knee, while with the other hand he endeavored to ward off the lightning's fierce darts.

Their first furniture was made of native lumber, sawed at Brumbaugh's mill.

The same fall, '55, came Mr. Leach, now of Highland, and not being able to procure a house, Mr. Robert Wasson, who lived on Bay's Branch, kindly shared his mansion with them. They lived thus for several months, the two families, of fifteen persons, living in one room, and cooking by one fire-place. Mr. Wasson now owns a fine farm in Cass, and Mr. Leach one in Highland.

James Foster, who came in '55, paid $15 per acre for the land he now owns, and not being able to pay for it at once, in '57 sold a part of it at $6 per acre, the financial crash of that year putting a stop to immigration, and causing hard times generally.

B. T. Hook came from Ohio in 1855, and purchased the Hook place. He raised, the next year, one thousand bushels of corn, which he sold to emigrants at the "handsome" price of two dollars. Mr. Hook was County Treasurer for four years, filling the office acceptably to all. In 1866 he removed to Mt. Pleasant for the purpose of educating his children, at which place he died several years ago. He gave his brightest, best boy, Marcellus, a sacrifice on the altar of his country. George is an M. E. Minister near Sioux City, Robert is in Texas, and Belinda in Colorado.

Thomas Roberts came to Guthrie in September, 1856, and purchased the south half of sections 34-80-30 two miles east of Panora, and which is now one of the most desirable farms in the county, and one of the most home-like homes; good dwelling, good large barns, orchard and evergreens; in short everything that goes to make a home comfortable. The Roberts are noted for their hospitality and sociability, and Mr. Roberts is "Uncle Tom" to every body. He has been extensively engaged in stock raising, secured patents on the 14-mile gun, in short, has been successful in all his undertakings, unless we except his effort to make his neigh-

bor bray. This one failure of his life is worthy of record. A party of old settlers went to Des Moines, and while there it rained so hard they knew they could not ford the streams, so they bought a skiff and a large, strong rope, and loaded them into the wagon. When they came to the first stream, Walnut creek, this side of Des Moines, they took the wagon to pieces and sent it over in the skiff; they then sent one end of the rope over by W. T., who landed on an island near the west bank. In the mean time the other end of the rope was attached to the "head-stall" of the large mule, while it was supposed the smaller one would follow. There stood T. in the water up to his knees, hauling in the rope, hand over hand, working like a good fellow. When the mules reached the middle of the stream, the current took the little one, which was paddling his own canoe, down stream. Uncle Tom, who had remained behind to see them into the water, became for once thoroughly excited, and as visions of a forty-mile walk, with several streams to swim, — alas he could not swim! — loomed up before his mind, he started down the bank on a run, calling out, "bray, Tracy, bray." Tracy never heeding, hauled leisurely away, while poor uncle Tom shoo'd and called, and called and shoo'd, and finally succeeded in scaring the creature across. When all were safely over he demanded the reason of T.'s refusal to bray. "Well, Mr. R.," replied he, "I am willing to do anything in reason, but from making a jackass of myself, you will have to excuse me."

"Pete" Hamilton, one of the *long*-time settlers, came with his parents, who are still living north of Panora, in 1856. He went to Oregon in '65, to Texas in '73, and finally came back to Panora, where he is a fixture, for the present.

Thompson Cline, a settler of '56, who lives northwest of Panora, has a good farm, of which he has made a *home*, in the true sense. He has one of the best, though not one of the largest orchards in the county; has four hundred trees in bearing, all choice varieties. Mr. Cline has always ta-

ken a deep interest in religion, sometimes preaching to the people. He is a good citizen, and has the courage to be an original man, quietly and unobtrusively asserting his individuality.

Henry Culbertson and Silas Harper, southeast of Panora, are both old settlers, have good farms, and very fine orchards. In the same neighborhood is also Frederick Knowlton, who owns a good farm and orchard.

Among the many other old settlers, are Thos. Frazier, J. B. Youts, S. Wasson, Benj. Mitchell, A. McClaren, R. Farnsworth, Mr. Dubbs, E. Reynolds, J. Deihl, Mr. Ritz, and Rev. S. Anderson. The latter gentleman is a son of Jno. Anderson, who built the first mill and kept the first post-office. He is a gentleman of liberal education, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, a good man, a desirable citizen, and a successful farmer. No one would be more missed from the community in which he lives than the Rev. Samuel Anderson.

There are so many settlers who came early enough to entitle them to notice as "old settlers," that it is impossible, (in a limited work like this) to get all of their names and history. The experience of one old settler is, in all that pertains to the privations and hardships of pioner life, the the experience of all old settlers. They *all* saw hard times, were lonely, and sometimes even hungry, but they all agree in asserting that the early days of Guthrie County were the happiest of their lives. They lived on corn and game, enjoyed good health, went twenty-five and even forty miles to attend dancing parties, and Fourth of July celebrations, and friendly visits at a distance of five and ten miles, were considered a great treat. The greatest good to the greatest number, was their motto, and with few exceptions they lived up to it.

The First Fourth of July celebration was held at Panora in 1857.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Among the old settlers in Jackson, not already mentioned, are, J. J. Morris, Stevenson Mount, T. E. Harbour, D. A. Lilly, A. Swisher, J. A. Trent, M. Mount, J. A. White, D. Brumbaugh, Jos. Kenworthy, Jno. Lonsdale and others.

J. J. Morris, a native of Gurnsey county, Ohio, came to Guthrie from Missouri in the autumn of '51, and, being a bachelor, made his home with the family of Mr. Jas. Moore, who resided on the place now owned by Mr. Morris. In the winter of '52 he bought the claim of Fred Fry. On the 14th of June, 1852, he entered the s. ½ s. w. ¼, Sec. 35, 79, 30, and lots 3 and 4, Sec. 4, 79, 30. His farm is a very fine one, lying on both sides of the old State road. On the north side of the road is a beautiful meadow, that to the causal observer "tells no tales," but to the old settlers it possesses considerable interest, as being the site of the historical cabin of Fred Fry, where the first election in Jackson was held, as was also the second, at which latter, they had some "spiritual" assistance through the mediumship of one Piper, who was making considerable disturbance, when he was requested by a member of the election board to desist. "Now, look'e here," said he, "this is Mr. Morris' house, an' if he tells me to leave, I'll git. No other man, 'lection board or no 'lection board, hes any right to boss *me*, drunk or no drunk." The members of the board at the election, were Benj. Kunkle, Abram Moore and Benj. Marlenee.

Stevenson Mount came to Iowa, settling in Dallas county in 1851. He came to Guthrie in 1854, and bought of J. W. Cummins, lot 4, Secs. 3, 79, 30. Upon the resignation of Mr. Cummins as post master of Allen post office, Mr. Mount was appointed to the position. He has several times been elected county supervisor, which position he has filled acceptably. He has ever taken a warm interest in the welfare and prosperity of the county, and is a much respected citizen.

T. E. Harbour came to the county at an early day, settling near the east line of the county, where he kept a stage station for some time. He has been county judge and treasurer, which positions he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people.

Enoch Kenworthy came to the county in 1854, settling where Mr. Hollingsworth now resides, near Stuart.

Joseph Kenworthy came in 1856, stopping with his brother Enoch, until he could "rear himself a mansion," the lumber for which he purchased at Morrisburg. This shanty, I mean mansion, was 11x12 ft. in size, without a floor, except a temporary one of carpet. A table, which had been in Mrs. K.'s family for nearly forty years, was brought as a keepsake, so they had the advantage, in that particular, over some of their neighbors. For chairs, they used a bench the first year, then David Tomlinson (our "Dave" of Stuart) made them half a dozen from hickory poles, his only tool being a shaving knife. Their bedstead was the ordinary "prairie bunk." Enoch, having the advantage of being a carpenter, and being a little aristocratic beside, peeled the bark from the soft maple poles, of which he made his bedstead (the first settlers never had occasion to use this word in the plural). They, (the poles), were so smooth and white, as to excite the envy of his less fortunate neighbors. Mrs. Joseph Kenworthy was very enthusiastic in her praises of the new country and as she thought over the novelty of the situation and congratulated herself upon her freedom, would often indulge in pleasant reveries of the future. One evening, just after she had removed her shoes preparatory to retiring, she was awakened from one of these delightful musings, by a peculiar noise that "struck terror to her soul." She bade the little ones (her adopted daughter and a little son of E. Kenworthy) climb upon the bed. She then called to Mr. K. who was out doors, to come and kill a rattle snake. He took the iron bar from the end of his wagon and came laughing, expecting, not to kill a snake, but to quiet a woman's

whim. As he approached the door, his snakeship gave him a salute that made him "laugh out of the other side of his mouth." He bade Mrs. K. to jump upon the bed, and just as he raised his weapon to strike, the wind blew out the only light, a skillet of lard with a rag wick. While darkness prevailed the snake rattled so fiercely and in such close proximity to the bed, that its occupants, with clasped hands and blanched cheeks, made up their minds to bid farewell to this fair land, if not from choice, of necessity. Mr. Kenworthy struck a light in time to see the intruder start out through a chink beside the door; he nailed him to the floor with the iron bar or rod which his wife held, while he climbed out of the window and with a tent pole dispatched the enemy. Possibly they slept sweetly that night, but I think they did not.

In the autumn he built a house on the west side of the farm, the same now used as a barn by his tenant.

Mr. Kenworthy has kept adding to his farm, until he now owns 1,400 acres, 500 of which are under cultivation. This is one of the finest farms in the State; it is well cultivated; contains a good dwelling, a good barn and other out buildings. The cosy white house with its green blinds; its ample door yard of green grass and flowers; its evergreen and fruit trees, in short, all its surroundings make it one of the most home-like places in the county.

Travel on the route from Fort Des Moines to Kanesville, through our county, commenced in the spring of 1852. The mail hacks, too, run this route for the first time.

January 19, 1853, the name of Kanesville was changed to Council Bluffs.

The first blacksmithing done in the township was by Mr. Kunkle, who erected a temporary shop on his farm in 18—

Josiah Lamb built the first saw mill on middle 'Coon river, in 1852. This was afterward converted into a flouring mill.

MORRISBURG was laid out in 1855 by J. J. Morris, and

contained forty acres of land—twenty acres from the farm of Mr. Morris, and twenty from that of Mr. Moore. The town was called Fairview; but it was discovered that there was another Fairview in the State, so, in 1856, the name was changed to Morrisburg.

The first building was a log house, built by Mr. Morris for a dwelling. In August, '55, he sold it to a Mr. Closser, who opened a general store. The Post Office was also kept here, it having been moved up from the Mount place.

In 1866, there were several business houses in Morrisburg —all doing a good business. There was a dry goods store, by Mr. Wright, a drug store, a blacksmith shop and hardware store, by Wells McCool, one saloon—but that was short-lived—a hotel, a good school and church—M. E.

After the stages were withdrawn from this route, her occupation was gone, and now all that remains of Morrisburg is the church, the school, and J. J. Morris (This latter is quite an item, as he is six feet six inches tall—the tallest man in the county.)

In 1865, the stage route was changed to Adel and Panora, which route was used until the railroads, north and south of us, were built far enough west to change it.

Dale City nestled away among the knolls and little hills on the south bank of South Racoon, in one of the most picturesque little valleys imaginable, was laid out in 1862, by Jno. Lonsdale. It contains a woolen factory, established in 1858, by Mr. Lonsdale. The building is 46x60 feet; two stories high; employs twelve hands, most of whom are women.

Mr. Jas. Lonsdale keeps a dry goods store, which was started by Jno. Lonsdale and Jos. Kenworthy, in 1861.

There is a hotel, by —— Bickford; a blacksmith shop, by Wm. Pearson; saddler, John McLuen.

The post office is kept at the store of Mr. Jas. Lonsdale, Jno. Lonsdale, post master.

This post office, like our county seat, has been a peripatetic institution, having had no permanent abiding place

until recently. It is the old Allen post office, which has perambulated "through" Allen, Fairview, Morrisburg, and Dale City, for several years, alternating between the latter two places.

Mr. Lonsdale, senior, a native of England, came to the county in 1853, and purchased land; came again in 1855, and commenced the erection of his woolen mill. He also prepared a place for his family, and brought them here in 1866. Mr. Lonsdale has a farm of four hundred and eighty acres, well cultivated and improved. A comfortable and commodious dwelling stands on a little eminence that overlooks the river on the north, and the beautiful valley, with its rich prairie, in every other direction.

This delightful little valley, with its cosy little homes, seems a very garden spot of nature. As I sit, this beautiful June morning, upon a terrace in the door yard of the hospitable home of Mr. Kenworthy, and listen to the myriads of song birds that fill every shrub and tree, and take in the beauty of all the surroundings; the dew upon the emerald, velvety carpet, that sparkles like so many diamonds; the fragrance of apple and plum blossoms; the bursting buds of the lilac; the beautiful evergreens, with their nice new dress—the old cones still clinging to their branches, reminding one that the old habits may still cling to us, when the old of our mortal selves shall have put on the new of immortality;—the broad expanse of prairie, now made into fields of huge proportions, stretching away in every direction, far as the eye can see, even away over the wooded slopes of the 'Coon—the beautiful green knolls rising beyond and above the oaks and elms;—here and there a farmer, riding leisurely along, committing the seed to the care of Mother Nature, confident that she will, in her own good time, yield him rich returns for his labor;—I wonder that, amid so much of loveliness, so much of beauty, there should be discontent and heart-ache; I wonder why the farmer, amid his delightful surroundings, should not have more of the poetry and less of the prose of

this bright world? Why, in all our transactions, the almighty dollar must obtrude its unpoetic face? But, there; I must come back from these enchanting scenes, leave these "refreshing" reveries for the rough practicalities of every day life, still wondering why?

BEAR GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Previous to 1855, Guthrie county had but two townships —Cass and Jackson. In April of that year, Bear Grove was organized, and embraced the west half of the county.

Nathan Davis, now living in Oregon, was the first settler in what is now Bear Grove township, arriving in the fall of 1853.

In 1854, came George Worden, S. R. Saxton, and several others, the former of whom built the hotel known as "Middle River Station," which was kept by Mr. Davis. His one boarder was Capt. Thomas Seely, then a land agent. This was the regular stopping place for the stages of the Western Stage Company, and an occasional traveler, independents of the stages, would stop with him.

The commissioner appointed for the purpose, E. B. Newton, opened this stage road in 1853, and previous to the building of Worden's Station, the stages ran from Morrisburg to Hamlin's Grove, in Audubon county—a distance of thirty-five miles—without a single house being in sight to relieve the lonesomeness of the continuous stretch of prairie, or at which they could stop to change horses, or get a "bite to eat" for themselves. Travellers and drivers were obliged to carry lunches for themselves and feed for their horses.

After the Worden station was built, and Mr. Davis installed as its landlord, two of his friends, Mr. N. and Mr. R., went up to visit him. The bed was of the sapling variety and double, extending entirely across one end of the house. They slept feet to feet, the guests in one end of the bed, and the host and hostess in the other. Said one of the guests, in relating the incidents of this visit: "When we stretched out, we lapped, knee deep; but, with all the incon-

venience, I enjoyed the visit more than some I've made, in more pretentious style."

Though the pioneers were always civil to strangers, and ready at all times to render any assistance possible, yet some of them were rather laconic in their answers to the questions put to them; and when they meant what they said, wanted to be believed.

One day two men drove up to Mr. D's, and asked him how far it was to the next stopping place. "Fourteen miles," replied he. "Mercy, cried one of the men," is there *no* place this side where we can stop?" "Yes, d—n it; you can stop on the side of that hill if you want to." They drove on without more questions.

A few years later, when these primitive hotels assumed an "upper story," P. Gad Bryan, who had been up to Audubon county, holding court, stopped at one of them, and, out of respect to the dignity of his profession, the landlord gave him the best room in the house, said room being directly over the office. To make it more comfortable, the pipe from the stove in the office extended up through the ceiling and through this room, "so as to take off the chill, you know." Whenever a fire was made in the stove, the smoke would come puffing out through the leaky pipe in the "best room," almost suffocating the distinguished guest.

In the morning, after a smoky evening, when the first fire was made, the smoke, being no respecter of persons came, in all its impudence, to the eyes, nostrils and throat of Mr. B. He stood it as long as was agreeable (?), and, being considerable of a philosopher, concluded to have some fun out of it. He sprang out of bed, yelling "*fire*, FIRE, FIRE"! Everybody in the house, including landlady and children, came to the rescue. The landlord rushed frantically into the room, inquiring, "Where's fire? Quick; where's there any fire?" "I don't know," cooly replied the judge. "What the d—l did ye yell *fire* for, then?" "Where there is smoke there is fire, and as there is so much smoke here, I sup-

posed there must be a little fire somewhere," was the philosophical reply. The landlord's chagrin can better be imagined than written. As he hurried down stairs he relieved himself of this little speech—" sold," adding a few expletives by way of emphasis. Finally, they all had a good laugh over the little scene, and parted good friends.

The first school in Bear Grove township was a private school, taught by Mrs. S. R. Saxton, at her residence in the Grove, where she, with her family, still reside. This was in 1854. Miss Mary Cram taught the first public, or district school, in 1855, after the organization of the township.

" Old Father Knott" preached the first sermon. The first Sabbath school (Union) was organized in 1858, by William Campbell.

There are now three church organizations, ten sub-districts, and nine schools.

The first white child born was Lillian Harrington, Dec. 5th, 1855, now deceased.

The first death was that of a soldier, who came home and died in 1864. The township had then been settled for nearly twelve years, and contained thirty-two families. The old settlers used to tell stage-coach passengers that Bear Grove was so healthy they were raising a subscription to send east for a poor, old man to come out and settle among them, so they could start a " grave yard." I presume they did not feel quite organized, or civilized, without a grave yard.

The above was the first *burial*, a death, by accident, having occurred in the winter of 1856–7. At the beginning of the terrible snow storm that caused so much suffering, and which will be remembered by many old settlers, a lad, a nephew of a Mrs. Sheeder, then residing in the neighborhood—neighborhoods extended over considerable territory in those days—went out to follow up a large herd of elk, tracks of which he had discovered leading up a ravine. When he left home, there were no signs of a storm, but, before nightfall, occurred one of Iowa's proverbial sudden

changes, and the worst storm of the season ensued. As the young man did not return, search was made the next day, and continued, at intervals, for some time, but without success. The next summer his bones and gun were found twelve miles north of home, where it is supposed he perished in that terrible storm.

The first marriage in the township was was that of Grant Parkhurst and Fanny Comstock, by Rev. R. C. Meek. Among the early marriages was that of a Mr. North, now living in Casey, to a Miss Betts. They were married by 'Squire Owens, who was left-handed. When the couple joined their right hands, the 'squire called out, "other hands, if you please; that's wrong." This, of course, caused a little hesitation, and, consequently, a little confusion, when he was heard to remark, in an aside, "Dog my cats, if I haven't used my left hand so long, I thought *everybody* was left handed."

The story of another "early marriage" is this: A Mr. Cooper and a Miss Fleak were both hired to work for a prominent farmer, near Lynn Grove. As Cupid lurks in the lower, as well as the higher, walks of life, the little rogue whispered pretty stories in their ears, and, as is usual in such cases, they agreed to tread life's rosy path together. In short, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, they would "get married." The opportunity came one day when C. was working on the prairie, in bucksin breeches and colored shirt, and Miss F. was kneading dough in the kitchen. 'Squire Owen was seen driving along the winding road over the prairie, and Miss Fleak called to him to come in. She then sent one of the farmer's little boys to bring the prospective bridegroom, while she returned to her kneading board. Pretty soon the groom came in, wiped the perspiration from his face with his shirt sleeve, while the soon-to-be bride sprinkled flour over her hands, rubbed the dough therefrom as well as she could, walked proudly into "the room," with her sleeves rolled above her elbows,

and fragments of dough clinging to her finger nails, and took her place beside the happy groom.

They were married then and there without further ado, and spent their honey moon, she in the kitchen and he on the prairie, and were as happy as if they had taken "a trip."

In June, 1855, Perry Crooks and family—followed in a short time by his nephew, Capt. John McEwen—landed on Bear Creek (which romantic name was given it on account of several bears having been killed on its banks by a "band" of Government surveyors), where the first thing they did was to mow the grass from out a shed, the size of which was nine by fourteen feet, the shed having been moved up from Dalmanutha, a few weeks previous. This one shed, constituting the various apartments of the family, excepting the kitchen, which was out of doors, under the blue canopy, they commenced roughing it in earnest.

Though their house could not be called a mansion, yet the characteristic hospitality of the family discovered itself, even here, as a little incident will illustrate.

One night, after the family had retired, two men, who had lost their way, stumbled on this habitation, and asked for shelter. Of course, with the limited space at their command, the spare bed was lacking. There were two or three, all filled with members of the family. Capt. McEwen's generous heart at once suggested a way to provide for the wanderers. He called out, "Aunt Mary, make me a bed *under* the bed, and they can have mine." And in the dispensation of true hospitality, the proud, noble-hearted man, who bowed only to his Maker, crept under the bed, that two fellow-mortals might have shelter and rest. Ever thus, the Crooks home, from the shanty to the good, substantial dwelling, continued to be a beacon light to weary travelers through the Grove.

During the summer of '55, Crooks and McEwen erected a saw-mill—the second one in the county—on Bear Creek. They also erected a log house, that they might be better

protected from the storms, which, it seems, were more frefrequent then than now.

Wolves, deer, elk, and wild turkeys, were abundant at this time. One evening, in the winter of '57, Harry Crooks, then a lad of twelve years, went to the barn to do the feeding (the men having gone to Panora), and in a few moments he was heard loudly calling for the butcher knife. Maggie, a little girl of ten (now Mrs. Grubb), and the hired girl ran out with the knife. They found Harry astride of a large deer, and holding on by his antlers. He commanded the girls to "cut the deer's throat" while he held him. They commenced sawing away, and finally Harry came down and took turns with them, until the desired end was accomplished, and the trio marched triumphantly into the house, feeling, no doubt, much as a general might who had won a great battle. How did the boy catch the deer? There was a crust frozen over the top of the snow, hard enough to bear the children, but not hard enough to bear the heavier weight of the deer. The snow was very deep, and, in his struggles to escape, the deer would break through at every step, and, finally, through sheer exhaustion, he concluded to hold still and have his throat cut.

After a residence of fourteen years at the Grove, in '69, Mr. Crooks removed to Guthrie, where he died in 1874, mourned by all who knew him. The family still remain at Guthrie; and while they are living in anything but pioneer style, they still remember the old friends and the old days.

Captain McEwen is married, and living in Ohio.

W. R .Grow, who came, with his family, in the fall of 1855, built them a shanty in the Grove, and suffered the privations incident to pioneer life, died in March, 1875, at Casey, where his family now reside.

Among the substantial farmers and business men are, S. R. Saxton, R. R. Kirkwood, W. A. Reed, W. Sheeder, I. C. Hadlee, J. P. Coates, C. Pettit, and others, whose names I have not at hand.

Bear Grove contains more timber than any other township in the county, except Cass and Jackson.

DODGE AND ORANGE TOWNSHIPS.

Dodge township was organized in April, 1855, the election being held at the residence of John Clark, the first settler in the township. It then embraced within its limits the territory now known as Dodge, Highland and Orange townships. It is second from the east line of the county, in the north tier.

The general surface of Dodge is much the same as that of Highland—in the northern part, low, or level; in the central and southern part, rolling, verging to roughness in some parts. Coal is found in this township also.

Some of the principal farmers are D. Chambers, W. S. Mount, D. Neal, H. Belding, and D. H. Crippin.

W. S. Mount is a son of Stevenson Mount, of Jackson township, and is an old settler, having come to this county, with his father in 1854. He is one of our present supervisors, a substantial and well-to-do farmer, an intelligent and upright man, and a much respected citizen.

Orange township was organized in 1857, and is the northwest township of the county. The first settlement was made in '53-4 by Benjamin and Joseph Tuttle, who came from Michigan; George and Lawson Mingus, who came from North Carolina; Wm. P. Hopson, of Illinois; and Joel B. Younker, of Ohio. Jacob Cretsinger came at an early day.

The first white child born in the township was a granddaughter of Benjamin Tuttle. The first death was that of George Mingus.

The township was made a district, or school township, in 1858, with the following school board: Stephen Hammond, President; Joel B. Younker, Treasurer; and a Mr. Rude, Secretary. The first public school was taught by a Miss Heller, in a log cabin, with puncheon floor and clap-board

roof, which stood on the farm of Wm. P. Hopson. The number of pupils was seventeen.

The first school house was built in 1860. There are now in the township five school houses.

In 1873, the Wesleyan Methodists organized the first church, under the leadership of Rev.. E. Grinnell, followed in February, 1874, by an organization of the Christian denomination, by Elder McDaniel.

Orange township, situated as she is, in the fertile valleys of middle 'Coon, south 'Coon, and Brushy Fork, with her abundant supply of water, timber, coal, and stone; the productiveness of her soil; the beauty of her scenery, and the excellent class of people within her borders, will compare very favorably with any township in the county.

A story is told of an early settler, who was very much afraid of Indians—always on the alert for them. One day he heard a noise he did not understand, and thought, of course, it was Indians. (You know, we always see and hear just what we are looking for.) He crept up the chimney to hide, whispering between his chattering teeth to his wife to sit still; they wouldn't hurt a woman.

N. Wilson, J. F. Moore, and John Cretsinger, are among the prominent farmers.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

Beaver township was organized in April, 1857, by E. W. Moore. It was made a district or school township in May, 1858.

In 1862 Beaver bought a library of one hundred and seventy volumes, which was the first district library in the county.

The first settlement was made by Lemuel Coleman in the spring of 1852. Mr. Branson, Henry Maines, and Thomas Coleman came in November of the same year. Grain and provisions were scarce and mills almost inaccessable, so he went to Des Moines to winter, and returned in the spring, built a cabin, and commenced breaking and improving a

farm on a "pre-emption," not being able to enter or buy land. Bye and bye he sold one of his horses, the proceeds of which sale enabled him to enter forty acres of land. In 1854 he sold his wagon and entered forty-eight acres more. The next year he bought another forty acre lot. Thus little by little, he has gathered together a snug farm, with a nice orchard of bearing trees, and is surrounding himself with the comforts necessary, to pass the evening of his days in peace and serenity. With what fortitude they endured the hardships of pioneer life, I will let Mr. Coleman tell in his own language, which I copy from a diary kept by him.

"The privations endured are known only to those who have tried a new home, in a new country in the far west, but by honest toil and God's blessing, we have always had something to live upon, and now my fondest expectations on leaving my native State are more than realized. When I look back, I see much for which we should be truly thankful to our Heavenly Father.

When first instated in a home of our own, it was in the wilds of the west, surrounded by nature, almost undisturbed, with but five families within seven miles of us. To the west it was thirty miles to the first house, north and south we knew not how far. Many difficulties were before us, but with health and a firm reliance on God for aid, and determined minds, they have melted away like mist before the sun."

The first thing Mr. Coleman did after breaking the prairie, was to plant fruit trees. Many of them have been destroyed by hail storms, hard winters, etc., but as fast as one tree is destroyed he plants another.

The territory now embraced within the limits of Beaver township, was, prior to its organization, a part of Jackson township. In 1854 there was but one sub-district in Jackson.

The members of the first school board were: Henry Maines, president; Thos. M. Coleman, Secretary. The Board ordered the erection of a log house, each settler

furnishing his share of logs, but before it was ready for occupancy, they concluded to have a frame building, which was built in '58.

Mr. Coleman taught the first school in 1857, in one room of Lemuel Coleman's dwelling. In this school, there were from one family, a father and two sons as pupils, the three learning their a, b, c, together. Mr. Coleman also taught the next two schools.

The first religious meetings were held in '53 by "The Church of God," or Winebrenarians; of this, more in another chapter.

In 1852 Henry Maines settled where he now resides. He was almost entirely alone with his family, there being but two or three other families near him, and they not *very* near. He went to Missouri to mill, swimming his oxen across the streams in his way, and to Des Moines or Kanesville for groceries. He has now a large farm and a comfortable home, the result of economy and industry.

When Mr. Maines came to the county he had two sons, mere lads, John and Jesse, who have now large, well cultivated and well stocked farms of their own. John owns the best barn in the county. It was built in 1875, at a cost of $7,000. Its size is 54x150 feet, 55 feet high. In the basement is a self-feeding crib, constructed something on the principle of an hour-glass, just so much corn escaping at a time, which is capable of feeding two hundred cattle at once. It is six feet wide, and runs through the centre, leaving space for a drive round it. A trough running the whole length of the crib, receives the corn, as it drops from it. There is also a drive in the first story above the basement, where the crib, which holds about fifteen thousand bushels is filled from the wagons, as the corn is gathered from the field. In the second story is a chute for running the hay through to the basement. In the yard is a never failing spring of pure water. The cattle go in and out at their leisure, "eat when they're hungry, and drink when they're

dry," as happy as if the other line of the old couplet had no reference to them.

In 1871 Wm. Hanaford, an Englishman, came to Stuart, with thirteen dollars in his pocket, a large family to support, and only his hands to depend upon. He hired out by the month, to Kenworthy and Maxwell, worked for them two years, during which time he bought and paid for a house and lot. He now owns, in Beaver township, a farm of four hundred acres, all under cultivation, and nearly all paid for. He is no "old settler," but he, with others, among whom should be mentioned H. S. Brown, on section sixteen, is the kind of settler to improve a new country.

Among other large farmers I notice W. H. Curtis, C. Sayer, C. E. Genung, E. Genung, R. McCullough, C. Thomas, T. C. Galbraith, B. Wells, Mrs. Mary C. Crooks, Mr. Wornock, and J. S. Cummins.

Beaver township is one of the finest in the county. Beaver creek and Spring branch are the principal streams, along the former of which, there is a fair growth of timber. The surface along the streams is hilly, while toward the south and east it is beautifully undulating.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Penn township was organized in 1857, with a population of 306. The present population is, exclusive of the town of Stuart, 1,531, that of Stuart, 1,674, making a total of 3,205.

It is bounded on the north by Jackson township, on the east, by Dallas county, on the south, by Adair county, and on the west, by Beaver township. The surface is principally undulating; in some parts rough and hilly, though no portion but is, or may be made tillable.

Underlying the surface are beds of coal, mines of which have been opened, three or four miles north of Stuart, and furnish a partial supply for the demands of the township.

Stone, also is found, and considerable quantities have been quarried from the bluffs along Deer creek.

The first settlement in what is now Penn township—then a part of Jackson—was made in 1850, by Addison and William Cave, who settled where they now reside, and others, who have been mentioned in connection with the first settlement of the county.

The first death in the township was also the first in the county, being that of Mr. McCullough, in 1850, who died in a cabin, near the present site of Pearson's mill.

The next death was that of Julia Ann, daughter of David Bowles, who died in 1854, and was buried at Bear creek, in Dallas county.

The first grave made in the township (McCullough was buried in Jackson) was for the reception of the remains of a lad by the name of Isadore Switzer, in the spring of 1856. As there was then no cemetery or burying ground, he was buried on the ridge between the residences of W. M. McCollum and Alex. Lamb.

Lizzie Griffith, daughter of John Griffith, was born in February, 1856.

Mary Catharine Bowles, daughter of David Bowles, was born the same winter, whether before or after Miss Griffith, I am not advised; but the first white child born in the township, is one of the above ladies.

The first religious service was held at the Pioneer school house, under the auspices of the Methodist denomination in 1855.

The first Sabbath School was taught by the Friends, at the residence of Elias Hadley, in 1856.

The first school was that at the Pioneer school house, in the Thompson neighborhood.

The first church edifice erected in the township was the Summit Grove, or Quaker Meeting House, near Stuart, in 1856. In the winter of the same year a subscription school was kept in this meeting house by Darius Bowles, who is now living in Missouri.

The first postoffice was established in 1858, at the residence of Rev. J. W. McPherson, near Dexter, and called

Macksville, which, upon the location of Stuart, was removed there, and the name changed to Stuart. Mr. McPherson was the postmaster at Macksville, and A. L. McPherson the first after the removal of the office.

In the spring of 1854 Cyrus and David Bowles came to the county, Cyrus settling where Mr. Fink now resides, and David on the McPherson place.

The only "house" within several miles of them was an indian wigwam. They all "camped out" for some time, sleeping in a tent, or a wagon, as the state of the weather seemed to indicate was best.

When finally they built a cabin, it was the only habitation on or near the Mormon trail (this branch of it) for a distance of ten miles, either east or west.

In the summer of '54 David went to Warren county to work in Pearson's mill, and Cyrus and his family were left alone, "strangers in a strange land." In this trying situation only the implicit faith in a Guiding Power, so characteristic of the Friends, sustained them in their loneliness.

In the autumn of the same year, David returned to Guthrie, and several more pioneers were added to their little settlement. Among these were Alex. Lamb, Reuben Griffith and a Mr. Switzer.

In 1855 came T. C. McCollum, Elias Hadley, Calvin Carson, Mary Mills and family, Levi and William Kivett and John Pearson. The latter came to Warren county, from Vermillion county, Ill. He built several mills in Warren county.

The same year of his arrival here, he commenced the erection of his flouring mill, on South Raccoon river, which, however, was not in operation until 1857.

The first manufacturing establishment of any kind was the carding machine of the Cave Brothers, on South 'Coon, two miles below Pearson's mill. This was afterward converted into a sawmill, which was swept away by the floods of two or three years ago.

In the year of 1856, when the tide of immigration into

the State was at its highest, the Rev. Jos. W. McPherson, Hon. A. L. McPherson, D. Tomlinson, and many others came to the county.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

In 1858 Centre township was organized by E. B. Newton, and the first election held at Guthrie Centre. Jas. Ewing, Chas. Huxley, and E. B. Newton constituted the first township board.

The first settlement was made by W. W. Newton, who came to the county in 1854, and entered the S. E. ¼ Sec. 18–80–32. There were then but three families living on the South 'Coon—a lonely outlook for Mr. Newton. He was the first township clerk; established the first hardware store in Guthrie Centre, in 1870, at which time he also did business as a real estate agent. Mr. Newton served in the late war, enlisting on the 21st day of March, 1864, in Company L, Fifth Iowa Cavalry. He is now in Union township, at Walnut Grove.

Hon. Isaac Parrish came to the State in the spring of 1854, settling in Des Moines, where he remained one year, when he came to Guthrie county and settled on the west side of Brushy Fork, but made his first improvement on the Shaw place. He dealt largely in real estate, entering a great deal of land in Guthrie and other counties. He was the first resident attorney in the county; was District Attorney in 1855. In 1857 he removed to De Soto, Nebraska, but returned in a short time to Harrison county, Iowa, where he died in 1860.

In 1839–40 Mr. Parrish represented the Cambridge, Ohio, District in Congress, and in 1844–5 he represented the McConnellsville District, same State.

In November, 1855, Mr. Chas. Huxley, came to the county, and from the date of his arrival until the 14th of April, he, with his family—seven all told—existed in a shanty 12x12 in size, without a floor, and so low that the wolves, which which were then quite numerous, ran over the roof, making

anything but sweet music in the ears of the lady and wee ones. To Mr. H. it was equal, if not superior, to an organ (possibly of the hand variety). When Mr. Huxley built a chimney, which necessary appurtenance the hut lacked, his tools were, a horse shoe, which he used as hammer, and a clap-board for a trowel; for morter, he used clay that had been thrown from a well; instead of the ordinary sticks, he used stone; when he "pulled" from its native bed, a huge specimen of the latter, in order to release two smaller ones, which he wished to use, two large wolves jumped over his head. Of course *he* knew they were wolves, but some new-comers would have thought that away out here in Iowa, stones had legs. (we are not accountable for what we think when frightened) Mr. Parrish generously "let" this house to Mr. Huxley, free of rent. They too, used the hickory pole, double bed, which, during the day, answered the purpose of a sofa.

That Mrs. Huxley was homesick is not to be wondered at, for surely the prospect was not a very bright one. To cap the climax of the terrors of a new country, a bald-headed neighbor (any body within fifteen or twenty miles was a a neighbor,) called one evening, and overhearing the remark that he looked young to be so bald, explained that it was the effects of the cold Iowa winters, whereupon the lady insisted upon "going back; she would not stay in a land so cold as to freeze the top of a man's head like that."

In April, 1856, Mr. Huxley moved into a log mansion 16 x18 in size, which he erected on the corner of Fifth and State streets. (Guthrie Centre, in the meantime, having been laid out.) This building now stands on Main street, two doors west of the post office, and is occupied by Andrew Hazlet, as a harness shop. I have in my possession a photograph of this building, which I shall bequeath (when photographs cease to interest me,) to the Old Settler's Association.

Mr. Huxley, ever alive to the interests of his town and county, is an honored and much respected citizen.

Nov. 3, 1855, Wm. Tracy and family landed in Guthrie county. There were then no houses to rent, and on a cold, bleak prairie, in a driving snow storm, wife and children weeping bitterly, what was he to do? Of himself, he could do nothing, but Mr. Newton, who lived at a short distance from the present site of Guthrie Centre, kindly offered him the use of the loft in his cabin until he could do better. The offer was gladly accepted, and they climbed a ladder to their place of abode, Mrs. Tracy going last. When she reached the top of the ladder the loft was so full she sat down on the floor and kept her feet on the top round of the ladder.

Mr. Tracy entered the land upon which Guthrie Centre stands, and sold it to E. B. Newton in the spring of '56.

In 1857 he built the first saw mill in the township, which was afterward made a flouring mill. It is told of a miller whom Mr. T. employed, that he would float the screenings down stream for his swine, and if, perchance, a poor little fish sought a bite he would whip the water to drive the fish away.

Mr. Tracy is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, educated at Sarahsville; commenced the practice of law in 1858. He has been editor, miller, farmer, real estate dealer and lawyer. He is now engaged in the practice of law.

In May, 1856, William Holsman came to the county, settling twelve miles above Guthrie Centre; in 1858 he removed to Panora, and in 1862 to Lynn Grove, where he owns a farm of 1,000 acres, half of which is under cultivation. In 1858 he was appointed Sheriff to succeed Lee Brumbaugh. He has served as such officer for five years.

Mr. Holsman is extensively engaged in stock raising, paying considerable attention to the breeding of fine stock. His farm is well timbered and watered, and one of the best improved farms in the county.

In the spring of 1856 Guthrie Centre was laid out by E. B. Newton, (who afterward sold an interest to Capt Seely,)

on the east half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 6–79–31.

The first building erected was that of Mr. Huxley.

The next was that of Mr. Warrington, a blacksmith shop, which stood on the corner of Ninth and State streets. This was built of buckeye logs, and was used for three years, without a chimney, Mr. Warrington being unable to procure the brick necessary for its construction. In the summer of '57 he built a log house and moved his family into it (they were stopping with Mr. Huxley,) before there was a roof on it. In the meantime Mr. Newton had erected a frame building 16x20—the one now occupied by Godfrey Jerew. as a dwelling—the use of which he donated to the citizens for church and school purposes. The first religious service was held in September, by Rev. Mr. Meek, of Audubon county, who came on Saturday night, stopping with Mr. Warrington. He brought with him his own robe and pillow, and made his own bed on the ground, in the cabin. There was a very hard rain that night, and when they arose from their d(r)owny couches, one of them remarked, "if we don't grow it is not because we are not well watered."

While the minister preached to the sinners at church, Mr. Warrington shod his horse, which had to be picketed on the prairie. The divine found this such a convenient arrangement, saving so much time and expense, that he repeated the practice whenever it was necessary. Mr. Meek was of the M. E. Church, South.

Blacksmith shops were not numerous in those days, and work was brought to Mr. Warrington from Audubon, Shelby and other counties. In 1865 he was engaged by the Western Stage Company, to do their shoeing from Des Moines to Council Bluffs. His shop was then kept in a wagon, as he traveled from one station to another. If he met a stage he compelled the driver to stop while he examined the shoes of the horses. Mr. Warrington has associated with him Mr. Cyphers.

The first school was taught by Louis A. Reno, in 1857.

The place was of course wild and new, and deer and elk were no uncommon sight. A few days after the opening of the school, four or five handsome deer came up to the door, and the little ones (Dr. Huxley was among them,) all jumped up and ran to see them. The teacher, though not a profane man, in his excitement, remarked (to himself of course,) "I be dod derned if I don't wish I had my gun."

The next building erected in Guthrie Centre was a frame dwelling, by George Bike, in 1858, and though not intended for such use, was kept as a hotel. There being no hotel in the neighborhood, travellers would come and beg permission to stop, and he could not turn them away, so the first thing he knew he was keeping hotel.

His sisters, now Mrs. E. B. Newton and Mrs. Dickey were keeping house for him, and though their accommodations were few and small, and their meals, of necessity, *very* plain, yet their kindness and cheerful efforts to make their guests comfortable, endeared them to all.

The present hotel was built by Judge De Long in 1858—George Bike doing the carpenter work—and sold to S. Reid, who kept the first "regular" hotel. In 1874 Richard Patterson purchased, enlarged and improved the house. In May, 1876, David Wesley took charge, Mr. Patterson retiring for a time to rest, he and his family having worked very hard to make the Pacific House comfortable and home-like for guests.

To continue the business Houses of Guthrie Center, James Lyons, dry goods and groceries; established in 1870.

Mr. Lyons served in the late war, enlisting in the First Iowa Cavalry. Was wounded, and discharged in the spring of '62. Again enlisted in the Twenty Seventh Iowa Infantry, as 2d Lieutenant in Aug. '62. Quit the service in 1863, having been disabled, in consequence of wounds received at Montevallo, Missouri in '62.

Stover Brothers & Motz, successors to Motz, keep a general store, in a good building 22x80, on Main street. I.

E. Motz is an old settler, having come to the county in 1861; business established in 1847.

Prior & Shocklin, groceries, boots and shoes; opened in '75. Both these gentlemen are old settlers, Mr. Prior coming to the county in June, 1856. He first settled at Bear Grove, and came to Guthrie Centre in '66. Mr. Shocklin came in June, 1858, and went into the boot and shoe business.

Woods & Headlee, groceries; established in April, 1876. David Woods served nine months in the 18th Ohio Inf.

Jones & Vancleef, groceries; successors to Jones & Lee. Mr. Jones came to the county in the spring of 1873, and R. G. Vancleef in the fall of the same year.

The latter gentleman served in the 28th Iowa Infantry three years; was in thirteen engagements and numerous skirmishes; was with the first Iowa troops who went to Washington, and the first to rout the rebels from the Shenandoah Valley.

D. H. Brumbaugh, hardware and agricultural implements, established in 1873. Mr. Brumbaugh has a good store-building 22x70 ft., story and a half high. He occupies the entire building; has a good stock, and is doing a good business. Attentive and obliging, he finds his way to the hearts of the people, and wins their esteem, which he deserves.

Mr. Brumbaugh is an old settler, having come to the county in 1854, with his father, Daniel Brumbaugh, senior, who settled on Middle Raccoon river, and built the saw mill in 1855.

Lenon & Bower, drugs; successors to Dr. Bower, who established the business in 1872. The present firm have been doing business since 1875, since which time it has steadily increased. Mr. Lenon came to the county in Dec., 1859, since which time he has been engaged in business in Panora, Stuart and Guthrie Centre.

Elias Costenbader, furniture; this is the first furniture store ever established in the place; opened in 1870.

S. J. Lee, agricultural implements; opened in '73.

Wm. Neely, bakery and restaurant; established in '76; gets up warm meals on short notice. He served in the 157th N. Y. Infantry, as color sergeant; was in a number of battles. Mr. Neely was also in the regular service, in the Mexican war.

D. Jones, livery stable; opened in '75, and is the first ever opened in the place.

Carson H. Prior, jeweler; opened in '76; is an old settler, having come to the county in '56, at the tender age of eighteen months.

Stephen Earle, wagon maker, 1870.

McLuen & Gibson, blacksmiths; both old settlers.

Andrew Hazlet, harness maker.

J. H. Mohler, harness maker; successor to J. L. Glasner, in 1874. Served twenty-nine months in the 92nd Ohio Inf.; was in the battles of Mission Ridge and Chicamauga, and numerous skirmishes.

H. C. Church, meat market.

E. A. Shelly, barber.

Motz & Muntz, millers; the mill was built by Hollingsworth & Williams in '65. Mr. Motz purchased in 1873 and admitted Muntz as partner in '76.

Mrs. Blanchard, millinery and dress making, opened in the spring of '75; keeps a full line of millinery goods and notions.

Miss Alice McLuen, milliner; established in the spring of '73. She is an old settler, having come to the county with her parents in '55.

Miss Crawford, music teacher.

Rev. H. S. Fish, dentist; came to Guthrie Centre in Nov., 1875. Mr. Fish received his literary and theological education at Lima, N. Y.; was ordained a minister in the Baptist Church in 1843.

W. H. Stiles, attorney; is a native of Ohio, was educated at Western, Lynn county, Iowa; came to Guthrie Centre in 1873.

A. K. Updegraff, attorney; is a native of York county

Pa., was educated at the Fairfield Union Academy, Ohio. He came to Panora in 1868, where he commenced the practice of law; removed to Guthrie Centre in 1874. May 6, '61, Mr. Updegraff enlisted in company E, 2nd Iowa Infantry.

Wm. Tracy, attorney; (history given in the beginning of the chapter.)

J. B. Carpenter, attorney; was born in Plymouth, Vt., August 13th, 1837, and received a common school and academical education in that State and Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to Illinois, where he read law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that State in 1859. He practised law in Illinois and Texas until the year 1867, when he was appointed by the General Government, one of the District Judges of the last named State. At the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the practice of his profession in Texas until 1873, when he returned north. March 1st, 1875, he came to Guthrie Centre, and now devotes his whole time to the practice of law.

Elbert W. Weeks, attorney; was born in Lake county, Ohio, Oct. 7th, 1851. Graduated from the law department of the Iowa Sate University, June 24, 1873. He came to Guthrie Centre in May, 1876, where he expects to remain. He has practiced his profession three years. Mr. Weeks is an old settler, if not of Guthrie county, at least of Iowa, having been in the State for twenty years.

John Bower, physician and surgeon, is a native of Pa., was educated at Penn. College, Philadelphia. He came to the county in the spring of 1868, settling at Panora; removed to Guthrie Centre in the autumn of the same year. The doctor has practiced his profession for thirty years.

C. E. Huxley, physician and surgeon, is a native of Noble county, Ohio; was educated at Ann Arbor, Mich.; has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1874. The doctor is an old settler; he came with his father in 1855.

J. Y. Hopkins, physician and surgeon, was educated at the "Medical College of Ohio," at Cincinnati. Emigrated to Iowa in 1853, and to Guthrie Centre in 1869, where he

has practiced his profession ever since. I am unable to give the doctor's nativity, as he was born upon the briny deep during the voyage of his parents from Ireland to America. He is improving a nice farm one and a half miles north of town, to which he has given the name of Forest Home.

Ira P. Wetmore, bank, abstract and real estate office. This bank was established in 1872 in Panora, and moved here in May, 1874; has a complete abstract of Guthrie county. The bank building is a good two story frame, 18x32, with good office rooms above; fire-proof vault, of solid stone wall on the outside and brick inside, with air chambers between. The floor is solid masonry three feet thick. Hall's best burglar and fire-proof safe.

Mr. Wetmore came to the county in '66. He is a native of Galesburg, Ill., where he was educated. Dec., 1861, he enlisted in the 13th Illinois Cavalry; served one year as corporal, sergeant, and was detailed by General Boyd as scout. One incident of his army life has deeply impressed him with "man's inhumanity to man." His comrade, one Church, a scout, was overtaken and his horse shot from under him; in falling, his leg was so crushed he could not move. The rebels carried him into a building which had been used by our boys as a commissary store room, chained him to the wall, and,—inhuman wretches,—fired the building. Mr. Wetmore is the possessor of three fine farms, the one just east of town being one of the finest in the county.

A novelty in agriculture, is Mr. Wetmore's "potato patch." It is a mound, or rather block of earth four feet square, built of sod on the outside, and filled in with loose dirt; the potatoes are put in near the surface. This is certainly a combination of the useful and the ornamental, as its object is to save room, and I am sure it looks pretty.

F. A. Mann, editor and proprietor of the Beacon Light; came to Guthrie Centre April 18, 1874; Mr. Mann purchased the half interest in the Journal, owned by Henry Hess, and in conjunction with H Kautzman enlarged and changed the

Journal to the Beacon Light, issuing the first number of the latter on the 20th of May following. In March, 1875, F. A. Mann purchased the interest owned in the paper by H. Kautzman, and from that time to the present, the patronage and circulation of the Beacon Light has been steadily increasing. Mr. Mann was born Aug. 17th, 1839, at Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio. Came to Davis county, Iowa, June 3d, 1856. Railroads were then scarce in Iowa, and the western and northwestern portions of the State were unsettled. In 1862 he moved to Guthrie county, locating on a small tract of wild land in Beaver valley. Here he remained until 1874, when he entered the newspaper business.

Mr. Mann was educated at Farmer's College, College Hill, Ohio, formerly Cary's College. Of this College Freeman Cary was President and founder, and Hon. S. F. Cary Treasurer. Mr. Mann's mother was a school-mate of Alice and Phoebe Cary; his grandmother occupied a conspicuous place in Alice's "Clover Nook," of which the village of Mt. Pleasant is the original. Mr. Mann's father, Dr. Horace C. Mann, was the first Free Soil candidate for Congress in the Cincinnati District, and received thirty odd votes. A great grand father was one of the first settlers in the Miami Valley, Ohio, at the beginning of the century, receiving from the Government a large tract of land near Middletown, for his services in the Revolution.

Mr. Jno. E. Parrish, foreman in the Beacon Light office, and first editor in the county, (editor of the Guthrie Sentinel in '56,) is a native of Cambridge, Gurnsey county, Ohio. He came to Guthrie in 1855, remained until the winter of '57, when he moved his printing press to De Soto, Nebraska, where he edited the Pilot. In 1864 he returned to Panora, remaining only a short time, when he went to Oregon and California. Finding no better place than Iowa, he returned in 1870 to Guthrie Centre.

Jas. H. Rogers, our present Recorder, was born in Essex county, N. Y.; was educated at St. Lawrence Academy,

same State. He came to Guthrie county in 1870; taught school and read law until October, 1873, when he was appointed Deputy Auditor. Mr. Rogers was elected County Recorder in 1874, has been nominated for re-election in 1876, and will in all probability be elected.

H. K. Dewey, County Auditor, was born in Royalton, Windsor county, Vermont; educated at the same place, and at Commercial College, Hartford, Conn. He came to Ill. in 1865, and to Guthrie county in 1869. Previous to his election to the office of Auditor he was engaged as a farmer. In Illinois was engaged in the drug business.

Guthrie Centre was made an independent district in April, 1876. Principal of the school, H. E. Long; assistant, Miss Mary Bower. The latter was educated at the University, at Iowa City, the former at Knoxville. The schools number about one hundred pupils; the houses are small, but the contract has been let for building a new and commodious brick building during the centennial year.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1856 by Rev. Mr. Anderson, with nine members, three of whom are still members. The present membership is ninety. The church building was erected in 1870.

There is also a Baptist Church, of which I unfortunately did not obtain the history. Rev. H. S. Fish is the Baptist minister. There are five organizations of this denomination of christians, and two church buildings in the county.

Masonic Lodge was chartered in 1858, with ten members. It now has a membership of fifty, with Dr. J. Y. Hopkins, Master; Senior Warden, H. K. Dewey; Junior Warden, Levi Cyphers; Treasurer, A. K. Updegraff; Secretary, F. A. Mann.

There is also an Odd Fellows Lodge.

The Post Office, the general history of which is given elsewhere, was made a money order office in July, 1875. No. of orders issued is 587; paid out, $6,285, and deposited $5,895; making an average of about $1,100 per month.

Average number of letters daily 150. Chas. Huxley, post master.

Mr. Huxley kept the first post office in the old log building, which he put up in 1856. He has been post master most of the time since.

E. J. Reynolds, County Treasurer, came to Guthrie with his father, Gillam Reynolds, in June, 1852, settling on the hill southeast of Panora, where he entered the S. W. ¼ of section 5–80–30, and much more in the same farm. The father died in 1857. When they first came, there were twenty-four of them, (two or three uncles and their families,) and they all lived in a cabin 18x20. A "goods" box was their table, and the floor their chairs. They went to mill near Winterset, going as had been their wont in the east, whenever they were nearly out of bread-stuffs. Here it was all corn. In December they went to mill, remained over night, and started back in the morning. In the afternoon of the first day it commenced snowing, and continued to snow and blow all the next day. It was with difficulty they traveled at all. They went all day long, and into the night without a mouthful to eat. Blinded by the snow, hungry and almost frozen, they were about giving up in despair when they heard the bark of a dog. They followed the sound, which led them back a short distance in the direction from which they had come, and finally up to a cabin. They went to the door to beg permission to stop, when lo, they found themselves at home. It was then eleven o'clock, and they had passed the house, and were only saved by poor old Towser.

From the hunting stories that are told, they must have done some hunting in this township. Two old settlers, T. and N., went out to follow the trail of a deer; they saw him run into the brush, and it was agreed that T. should go through the brush and N. would go round it. Pretty soon he started up close to T., who stood, gun in hand, watching for him. "Here he is, here he is, come quick, or he'll get away." He forgot that his gun was loaded.

They tell of a snake hunt too, in which two brave printer boys were concerned. A snake had gone into a hole in the ground, and the printers, with a brave old English captain to command them, commenced war upon his snakeship. The captain, with a spade, threw out the ground, while typo stood with a hand-spike ready to kill him as soon as he should be brought to light. He was just telling what he'd do if he saw the snake, when the captain gave the command to strike; he did strike—for home as fast as his heels would carry him, yelling at the top of his voice, "take him off, take him off!" Typo number two ran also, but not so fast as number one.

I have just learned an item about the first hotel keeping. They placed a board on tressels for a table, and sat on the floor instead of chairs; in course of time they took this table for a bench, upon which to sit, and made a higher bench on the same plan, which answered the purpose of a table.

The first agricultural society was organized in 1859, with E. B. Newton, President; Thos. Seely, Secretary; J. J. Groom, Treasurer. The first fair was held in Guthrie Centre, and all articles, except live stock, were exhibited in the school house.

The race track extended around one *entire* block.

On the 15th of June, 1875, an old settlers' meeting was held at Guthrie Centre, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. J. W. Cummins was President, and F. A. Mann, Secretary.

Permanent officers were selected by committee as follows: J. W. Cummins, President; Thomas Seely, Vice-President; Wm. Tracy, second Vice-President; John Cline, Corresponding Secretary; and Wm. Holsman, Treasurer.

Thos. Seely, E. B. Newton, and Wm. Holsman, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The constitution and by-laws of the old settlers' association of Scott county, with slight alteration, were adopted.

To go back to Guthrie Centre—it is situated in the south 'Coon valley, surrounded by prairie ridges and wooded

slopes. You can trace the river up and down, for a considerable distance, by the timber, which skirts its borders. To the west and north you behold those beautiful undulations which so charm the eye, and in the distance look so like the billowy ocean. A little west of south, you see Dalmanutha, while, seemingly, in a direct line east of, and at a distance of what seems to be a quarter of a mile, but is really one mile, stands a grove of some dozen trees, which look like so many sentinels, placed there to guard some hidden treasure. This is the site of Gopher station. Here and there the prairie is dotted with a herd of cattle grazing quietly; here and there a grove and a farm house.

As you come down middle 'Coon and Brushy valleys, you behold scenery equal in beauty to that found in any part of the State. At this season of the year (June) the prairie is one continuous carpet of flowers, while the trees and the grass are of the greenest green.

Guthrie Centre has no railroad; but, then, to her credit be it said, she has no saloons. She may lack some advantages, but, happy Centre, she has soft water in her wells. This, to the ladies (gentlemen don't care; they don't have to scrub and wash, and spoil their hands; they're a careless lot, any way), is of untold value, and they can forego many of the so-called advantages of the hard water towns for the sake of this great luxury. Casey, too, has soft water.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

Thompson township was organized in 1858, and is the second from the west line of the county, in the southern tier. The first settlement was made in 1853, by Aaron Coppoc and A. E. Porter. In 1854, Mr. Coppoc laid out the town of Dalmanutha, and John Betts kept the first stage station, which was then the most important business of the place.

The site of Dalmanutha is on high, rolling ground, about six miles north of Casey, on the old stage route, which was also the original Mormon trail. Though it has gone to de-

cay—nothing being left but the residence of Mr. Porter and the post office—it once contained three hotels, three blacksmith shops, and a dry goods and grocery house.

In 1855, Rev. J. C. Johnson came to the county, settling four miles west of Casey. There were then but three or four families in what is now Thompson township. Like all the rest of the early seitlers, they were obliged to bring their corn and other necessaries from Adel and Des Moines, and sometimes even as far as Keokuk.

"The groves were God's first temples;" so thought these worthy pioneers, who, during the summer of '55, held religious service in Stanfield's grove, protected from the wind and sun by the friendly trees only. Mr. Johnson was assisted in his clerical labors by Rev. Aaron Coppoc, a cousin of the Coppoc whose soul commenced its celestial march with poor old John Brown, or shortly thereafter.

Mr. Johnson owns a farm of five hundred and sixty acres, being the largest farm in the township.

The first school was taught by a Miss Chantry, in 1857, at her brother's house, and numbered ten pupils. In 1860, the neighbors built a log cabin school house, wherein was held a subscription school. This cabin, which was built at Stanfield's grove, answered the double purpose of school house and church.

The creed of these faithful worshippers was that of United Brethren.

Casey—a description of which is given in another place—is situated in this township.

Among the "solid" farmers are E. B. Newton, E. A. Porter, J. A. Porter, D. L. Chantry, W. A. Jefferson, G. N. Driggs, M. N. Chantry, S. B. Chantry, W. M. Anderson, A. S. Miller, W. W. Stanfield, S. P. Thompson, H. H. Jones, and others.

E. A. Porter conducts a large dairy for the manufacture of butter exclusively, in which he uses the milk of two hundred cows.

Mr. E. B. Newton, one of the early and prominent settlers, came to the township in 1869; to the county in July, 1853..

He first settled at Panora, which, at that time, contained one house. The first thing he did was to look up the county judge, whom he probably expected (?) to find in his office, dressed in his best broadcloth, and lounging in an easy chair. Instead, he met him on the road, in the dress of a laboring man, and carrying a "shaving horse" on his back. The county offices, in those days, were not fat enough to keep their holders in broadcloth. Mr. Newton lived in Panora about a year, when he moved to Jackson township, two and a half miles south of Panora, where he remained a year, when he removed to Guthrie Centre, at which place he remained until his removal to Thompson township, where he has a beautiful home, surrounded with every comfort. His home is not only beautiful and comfortable, but hospitable, as his friends can testify. Mr. Newton is also a real estate dealer with an office in the town of Guthrie, which is distant from his home about three miles. The farm upon which he resides contains over four hundred acres. Mr. Newton is the principal founder of Guthrie Centre, of which, as well as his connection with the mail route through the county, mention is made in another place.

Mr. S. W. Cole, another settler, now a resident of Casey, came to Guthrie county in 1858.

In that year occurred one of the worst floods ever known in this part of Iowa, unless we except that of '51. It commenced raining the 12th of May, and rained almost continuously until the 13th day of June. Mr. Cole brought a load of goods here in the spring, returning to Iowa City for his family in July. The only bridge on the route, that had not been swept away, was the old Scott bridge, over the Des Moines river, at the "Fort."

Mr. Cole had a large family, and had also some fine stock with him. Mr. Scott, the proprietor of the bridge, and one of Polk county's old settlers, looked at the "outfit" a mo-

ment, and asked him where he was going. "To Guthrie county, sir." "Let him pass, said he to his man; "any man who takes a family of that size, and such stock, to a new county, ought never to pay toll." They followed the stage road, and when they reached Dale City, they found it impossible to cross, so they were obliged to go up to Brushy, where a temporary bridge had been erected. The stages crossed the river at Dale City in a boat.

Mr. Cole first settled near Guthrie Centre; but in the spring of '59, moved to a large farm of 480 acres, in Beaver township, where he engaged extensively in the raising of fine stock, in which he has been very successful. The best beef and butter we have ever had, during a twelve years' residence in the county, came from the herd and dairy of Mr. Cole. In 1859 and '60, he run a threshing machine, and during that time he hauled wheat to Des Moines, and sold it at 22½ cents per bushel.

Thompson township is being rapidly settled, and in a few years there will be no wild lands; all will be made into farms. Some parts of its surface are rough, but most of it is desirable farming land. Middle river is its principal stream.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP

was organized in 1872, and lies west of Jackson, embracing Tp. 79--north of Range 31, west.

The first settlement was made by A. G. Weeks, in 1851, being a part of the farm of Mrs. Willy and family. Mr. D. E. Willy, husband of Mrs. Willy, settled in this township in 1855, on a farm of six or seven hundred acres of land, being one of the most desirable locations in the county.

Mr. W. J. Revell is also one of the early settlers of 1854; resides upon the same farm he at first located, which is one of the largest and best improved in the county.

George Headlee and the Swan family, early residents, settled in the same vicinity in 1856.

Capt. Thomas Seely, a native of Wayne county, New York, is doubly entitled to his title, as, previous to his coming west he "navigated" Lake Superior as captain of a steamer, and was also a captain in the war of the rebellion. He came to Guthrie when it was wild and new, and, with an abiding faith in the future greatness of our county and State, he has ever been steadfast in his devotion to their best interests. He was appointed county surveyor in 1854; treasurer in 1855; a member of the Constitutional Convention; register of the State Land Office; agent to select our swamp lands; County Supervisor; and has filled all these, with all other places of trust to which he has been called, with honor to himself and satisfaction to all. He came to the county in 1853; lived at Panora, Bear Grove, and Guthrie Centre until the year 1859, when he removed to his present farm, two miles southeast of Guthrie Centre. This is a beautiful farm of four or five hundred acres, a fine orchard, and nice artificial groves.

Elwood Brown, an old settler in this part of the county, came, I believe, in 1856. He was a native of Pennsylvania; was a "veteran wheel horse" in the Whig, Free Soil, and Republican parties. He was an original thinker and writer; was kind, generous, and charitable; unobtrusive, yet firm in his convictions and steadfast in principle. In September, 1869, he departed this life, and we all felt that a great sorrow had fallen upon us. A true friend had left us; a good man was gone.

One son, Webb, who, in the late war, had been in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment engaged, and escaped unhurt, when about the last shot was fired, fell by a rebel bullet.

Another son Howard, a gentleman of fine intellect and liberal education, full of generous impulses and true to his trust, whatever it might be, died in 1874, at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mrs. Brown is still living, I believe with their only daughter, Mrs. Harlan.

In 1856, G. W. Harlan came from Pennsylvania, where he had been engaged in the dry goods trade; but meeting with misfortune, he concluded to come west and "try his fortune." He owns a fine farm, about three miles south of Guthrie Centre. Mr. Harlan was elected County Treasurer in 1867, and has taken a warm interest in the welfare of the county.

Another settler of 1856, is Major Farnsworth, who lives near the east line of the township. He has been engaged in the nursery business, in which he has been unfortunate, though he is cheerful, and goes on the try, try again plan.

Speaking of the comparatively easy times now-a-days, he said: "It is true, the hail storm of last fall (1875) destroyed 43,000 trees for me, beside a bearing orchard of 2,000 trees, but that's nothing. I have plenty to go on yet; but when, in '57, I had but few cattle, and most of them died, and I had little else, I *almost* had the blues. Not only myself suffered, but my neighbors as well. There were no land marks by which we could go from one place to another, and we had to stay indoors and eat hominy, which we made by boiling corn in lye, which process hulled it; then we cooked it, and, if we happened to have salt, we seasoned it; if not, we didn't."

The Assessor, in 1857, reported one family in twenty as having coffee in the house.

The winter of 1849–50, was excessively cold and stormy. As an offset to this, the next winter, '50–1, was mild and pleasant. On the 20th day of May, 1851, it commenced raining, and rained for forty days and nights, without a single intermission of twenty-four hours. The streams were so swollen as to be impassable, and the crops were much injured.

In 1853, cattle lived out doors nearly all of the time until the last of February, when there was a deep snow fall, that lay on the ground until April.

From "The Guthrie Sentinel," I see that snow fell in

December, 1856, to the depth of many inches, drifting to the depth of fifteen feet in some places.

The winter of 1856 was very severe, stunting the cattle to such a degree that they did not sufficiently recover to endure the winter of 1857, which is referred to by the old settlers as "the hard winter." Much of the stock perished from insufficient food and shelter.

The snow was so deep, the men made snow shoes, and went to mill and to the grocery with hand sleds.

In the summer of 1858, Guthrie was visited with another flood, commencing on the 12th of May, and rained almost continuously until the 13th of June.

Among the prominent citizens of Valley township, not already mentioned, are, Mr. Harmon Reed, father and brothers, who, though not of the earliest settlers, are good, substantial citizens, and valuable acquisitions to the county.

Thomas Henderson and brother, sons of Judge James Henderson, came at an early day, and are men of considerable means and excellent taste, as their fine farms, fine groves, good orchards, and pleasant homelike homes testify.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, in October, 1875, it was ordered that the township boundaries be changed, to conform with the congressional townships. Cass and Jackson being dissatisfied with the change, it was ordered, at the June session, 1876, that their boundaries remain unchanged. The above change gives us two new townships. Seely, Baker and Centre are no more.

VICTORY AND UNION TOWNSHIPS.

Victory township was organized in 1871. The first settler in this territory was John Vanorder in 1851.

Among the early settlers, are, Thomas Moffitt, A. H. Haughtelin, the Reeds and the Vandeventers.

The first death was that of Mrs. Jacob Vanorder.

Middle 'Coon and Brushy Fork drain the township. (The original name of the latter stream was East Fork, but owing to the brushy nature of the timber along its banks, it has been christened Brushy Fork.)

The surface is generally rolling, except that portion lying north of 'Coon river, which is level. This is well adapted to grain and stock raising. The high, rolling prairie between the two rivers presents one of the finest views to be found in the west, and, with its fine, rich land, makes it one of the most desirable locations for a home the heart could wish.

Brushy Fork has but little timber. Middle 'Coon, which runs through the township from east to west, is well lined with all the kinds of timber common to Iowa. There is one good saw mill on this stream, with several good mill sites, which will probably be improved at no distant day. Some of the most desirable farming land in the county is found in Victory. There are many fine farms and a number of fine orchards, that of A. H. Haughtelin, numbering one thousand bearing trees; said to be the best in the county. Mr. Dunley has six hundred trees, nearly all in bearing. There are also others, smaller, but quite good orchards.

The farmers as a class—mostly "Buckeyes" and "Hoosiers"—are hospitable and kind, and their efforts to bring their schools up to the highest standard of country schools, attest their intelligence.

The widow McClaren is an old settler in this township. Judge Thomas Moffitt settled at Moffitt's Grove in 1852. He has been County Judge; is now post master of Moffitt's Grove post office, and is seventy-five years old.

Union township was organized in 1862, with thirteen voters.

The first settlement was made by John Frost, in 1854. The first birth occurred in Mr. Frost's family in May, '55.

The first death was that of Peter Luckinbill, who lived and died on the farm now owned by Robert Harron. He died in the winter of '57—the winter the old settlers will

never forget—and lay dead for six weeks before he could be buried, on account of the storms and deep snow. The snow was so deep and drifted, they could get to no burial place; and if they could, the ground was frozen so deep and hard, they could not dig a grave. His eldest son died the same year.

The first church organization was effected in 1858, by Rev. Jas. Carrie, of Panora, who held religious worship every three weeks, at the residence of E. D. Ivers. This was a Methodist organization.

In June, 1858, a subscription school was taught by Miss Philena Jordan, in a log cabin, built for the purpose by the patrons of the school. Whole number of pupils enrolled was twelve.

In 1859, a grant was made for a school district, subject to the school board of Centre township, and a school house built by the same in 1860. Miss Jordan continued teaching for some time after the school house was built.

The population of the township now is 286. Voters, 70.

This township possesses desirable farming land, and, except a lack of railroad facilities, has many inducements for farmers seeking new homes. It has timber sufficient for practical uses, while groves are being planted for shade, protection from storms, and for prospective fuel. Water privileges, too, are sufficient for the demand.

Among the prominent farmers are C. B. True, T. Johnson, M. A. Collins, L. Ansberry, C. C. Nesselroad, J. Stewart, and others.

Mr. Nesselroad is an old settler.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

On the second day of April, 1860, there was filed, with the county judge of Guthrie county, a petition, asking that the territory, known as 81—30, be formed into a civil township, and the same be called Highland. The petition was granted, and in the following November the township was organized by electing A. Littlejohn, County Supervisor; Wm. McCoy,

Township Clerk; J. W. Arrowsmith, Justice of the Peace; John McCoy, J. A. Clearwater and W. R. Clearwater, Trustees. Highland's share of the road fund for 1860, drawn from the County Treasurer, amounted to $16.18.

The first settlement made in the township was by Richard Squires and family, who moved from Illinois, and settled upon and improved the s. e. ¼ of Sec. 20, 81, 32. This was in 1853. One of his sons, W. B., settled upon the n. w. ¼ of Sec. 21, and another son, N. J., improved the s. e. ¼ of of Sec. 15, all in the summer of '53. In the autumn of '53, a Mr. Lamb settled on Sec. 18; William Hill and Samuel Caming on Sec. 35, east of Willow Creek.

In 1854 the following settlers came to the township: Alex. Littlejohn. who came from Indiana; Jacob Clearwater, also from Indiana, and his two sons, J. A. and W. K., and Thomas Wilkison. In 1855 came J. W. Arrowsmith and Moses McCoy. In 1856 Charles and William Bowers came from England, and settled upon Sec. 30. Patrick Toole and Patrick McDonald, the latter the father of ex-sheriff M. McDonald, settled upon Sec. 19.

Mr. McDonald afterward bought and improved the e. ½ of Sec. 6, and is the wealthiest farmer in the township.

The first frame house was built in 1859 by H. J. Smith, on Sec. 20. Previous to Mr. Smith's leaving for Pike's Peak, he sold the house to the township trustees for a school house. They moved it from the e. ½ n. e. ¼ Sec. 20, to the e. ½ of n. w. ¼ of the same section. This was the only school house in the township until the fall of '66, when it caught fire and was burned to the ground.

It was in this house the first election was held. The number of votes cast at said election was seventeen. After the destruction of the school house, the remainder of the term was taught in an old house belonging to R. J. Patterson. During this term of school a new departure was inaugurated, that of teaching on Saturday and having no school on Monday, "so the big girls could do the washing without staying out of school." This practice is still re-

tained in some of the townships in the north-west part of the county.

Previous to 1867 the township was not divided into sub-districts, the whole being one district. During the earlier years of the township's existence, one of her treasurers bought some hogs of a neighbor, promising to pay for them in a few weeks; the time expired, but the money was not forthcoming.

"Well," thought the seller, "he'll go to Panora pretty soon to draw the school fund, and I think I'll go too, and see that he gets it." Accordingly, when Mr. Treasurer went to Panora to make a draw on the County Treasurer, his neighbor accompanied him, and without a warrant drew from the sub-treasurer the pay for his hogs.

The first church was organized in 1860, by Rev. Adair of the M. E. church.

The first temperance lecture was delivered in 1866, by W. H. Garnes. An old settler says, that since that lecture they drink more buttermilk and less whisky, and in fact are thoroughly reconstructed, as the township can boast more temperance men than any other township in the county. A temperance society, which numbers forty members, was organized in 1875 by Mr. Garnes.

The first school was taught by Wm. McCoy.

There are two church organizations, the Methodist Episcopal and the Christian, or New Light, each with about thirty members. There are also two Sabbath-schools, the Methodist Episcopal and a union school, both well attended.

Religious meeetings are held in school houses No. 5 and No. 8. There are, in this township, ten sub-districts and seven schools, about eighty voters and three hundred and forty inhabitants.

Out of sixteen Granges of Patrons of Husbandry in the county, but four remain. One of these is in Highland.

This township has an abundance of both coal and timber

for all practical purposes. The timber consists of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, elm and maple.

There are two coal banks opened, one on the farm of Mr. W. H. Garnes, and another on Section 28. Iron ore and sand stone are also found, the latter good for building purposes. The coal mined here is of excellent quality.

Middle 'Coon river and Willow Creek furnish water power for manufacturing purposes, while these, with numerous spring branches, furnish water for live stock, the year round. The general surface is rolling, except in the north, above Willow Creek, where it is low. For productiveness of soil, beauty of scenery, purity of water and healthfulness, Highland can well compare with the other townships, while in hospitality and general "mind-your-own-business," her intelligent people cannot be excelled.

Among the "substantial" citizens not already mentioned, are W. H. Garnes, Richard Patterson and M. McDonald.

Mr. Garnes came to the county in 1865, settling where he now resides. No greed of gain has induced him to gather up all the acres within his reach, neglecting, thereby, to make his home comfortable for his family, but instead, he has made his place a home, in the true sense of the word. He has built a good, comfortable farm-house, planted a grove and an orchard, beautified his door yard with evergreens, built him a good, large barn, with all the necessary out-buildings, has his farm thoroughly cultivated, and with his amiable and intelligent wife, believes that happiness can be more easily attained by the cultivation of the head and heart, along with the cultivation of the soil.

R. J. Patterson, who resides near Mr. Garnes and Chas. Smith, now deceased, came from Cincinnati in 1856, stopping a short time in Panora. They then went up on Brushy, a distance of twelve miles, now in Orange township, where they camped out, living in a tent during the day and sleeping in the wagon at night. This way they lived for six weeks, when they moved into a house on Mr. Smith's place, about six miles further up, which they had in the mean

time built. And here, in a little log house, the two families, consisting of fifteen persons, lived until the next winter. When they were on their way from Panora to their camping ground, Mrs. Patterson was anxiously looking for the residence of Isaac Parrish, who had sold them their land and who lived near it. Tired with watching and waiting, she was giving up the hope of ever seeing it, when suddenly coming to the top of a hill, she caught sight of a building and joyfully exclaimed, "O, there's the hen house, any way! I presume we will soon see the house." "Yes, certainly," replied Richard, provoking man, for when they came up, lo and behold, it was the very house itself.

The winter of 56–7 was the very hard winter, when so much stock perished.

The ground was covered with snow and sleet nearly all winter, and was so slippery the settlers were obliged to draw their groceries from Panora on hand sleds.

They began the winter with two sacks of flour, two of middlings and some meal. The snow coming sooner than they expected it, they were not prepared for winter, as they would otherwise have been. When their supply of meal ran out, they ground corn on the coffee mill, first drying the corn in the stove oven. It stormed so violently they were obliged to take their chickens into the house to save them.

During one of the storms Mr. Patterson was on the south side of the house sawing wood, and little Frankie, now Mrs. Ham Kautzman, came out and went to the southeast corner of the house, the wind caught her up, carried her past her father, and on past the house, and in a moment more she would have been borne out of his reach, but the necessity of the moment gave him strength and speed, and he saved her.

As soon as spring opened they returned to Panora, Mr. P. declaring "they couldn't come another such a winter on him."

They returned to Cincinnati in a short time, where they

remained a year or two; they then returned to Orange township, where they remained several years. In 1874 they bought the hotel at Guthrie Centre, which they kept for two years, removing in the spring of '76 to Highland.

Michael McDonald lives about two miles north of the residence of Mr. Garnes, and is another successful farmer, as well as an old settler. He came with his father in 1856, being then a lad of twelve years. He staid at home like a good boy until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he insisted upon enlisting in the company then forming in the county; to this his father objected on account of his extreme youth. They were making hay, Michael mowing with a scythe. He started the old gentleman to the barn with a load of hay, drawn by a yoke of oxen, while he took the only horse—no, it was an old blind pony, rode to Panora and enlisted. The next day his father came down and wanted him to return home. "Now look'e here, dad," said this young America, with a bit of the Emerald Isle clinging to him, "you can take me home if you want to, but I'll run away and go to Missouri and enlist, and once I'm over Mason Dixon's line you can't touch me."

He didn't know what "Mason Dixon's" line meant, but thought it would scare the old gentleman, "all the same." Mr. McDonald was elected Sheriff of the county in 1873.

GRANT AND RICHLAND TOWNSHIPS.

Grant was organized in 1869, a Congressional township.

The first settler was John Wickersham, in 1857; the next, Joel E. James, in 1858. In 1867, Grant had three voters and about 200 acres of land in cultivation. In 1876 she has about one hundred voters and 6000 acres of land in cultivation.

The first school was organized in 1870. There are now five schools.

There are two religious societies organized, who hold worship in the school houses.

The largest and best improved farm is that of G. W. Wetmore, embracing section 16, which he bought in 1868, but did not move upon it until October, 1874. It is all fenced and under cultivation. Mr. Wetmore employs ten or twelve teams and about ten hands; has on the farm two tenant houses, besides a beautiful and comfortable residence. Two years ago Mr. W. planted four and a-half miles of osage fence on his farm. He has 200 fruit trees, with four rows of soft maple 'round them. This is said to be the best improved farm in the county. Mr. Wetmore is a native of Galesburg, Ill., and previous to his settling at "Hill Side," as he calls his farm, had been a real estate dealer. He is a descendant of Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Joel E. James, who came to the county in May, 1858, was here in time to see a little of the hard times. He came from Indiana and settled where he now resides. He built them a cabin and they lived in it during the summer without a roof. In the fall he made a roof of raw hides, which he procured in this way: emigrants passing through, frequently lost a cow or an ox, by death, which Mr. James would skin, drying the skin in the sun; these stretched over pole rafters made an excellent roof, being rain and wind proof.

The two Mormon trails, one through Madison and Adair, and the other through Guthrie, by Dale City and Dalmanutha, came together and verged into one road near Mr. James' place. In 1858, when the last of the "hand cart brigade" went through, one woman, a fifth wife, deserted the train and took refuge with Mr. James and his family, where she remained a short time, when she went east. As frequent mention is made of the "Mormon trail" and the "hand cart" expedition, a very brief sketch of that expedition will not be out of place here.

Until the year 1856, the Mormon emigrants had always made the journey across the plains, with ox carts under the charge of some of the elders, who were returning from their missionary labors across the ocean, bringing with

them the fruits of their labors, in the persons of those who were converted to their faith. The able-bodied went on foot, while those too young, too old or too feeble to walk, went in the wagons with the baggage. After much time and deliberation spent on the subject of reducing expenses, Brigham Young hit upon the plan of having them cross the plains in hand carts.

Accordingly, Mr. Webb, father of Ann Eliza, was ordered to Iowa City from England, where he was engaged in missionary work, to build the hand carts that should take the large number of converts to the new Zion.

After camping some time at Iowa City without tents or shanties, they took up their weary march by companies, going through Guthrie on the old Mormon trail, through Morrisburg, Dale City and Dalmanutha. The carts were ordinarily drawn by one man and two women, some, however, were drawn by women only, and when they came to a rough or muddy place, they doubled teams, one or two going behind the cart and pushing, by means of a forked stick, the fork being placed over the shoulder and under the arm, while the other end was placed against the cart.

Each company was under the supervision of a captain, who rode in a carriage. The captains of the companies who went through in 1856, were Savage Willie, Atwood and Woodward.

They were so scantily provided with provisions, that they would stop and beg of the farmers for something to eat—poor, weary, exhausted creatures, who were, nevertheless, content to endure these hardships because it was done in the name of religion. Occasionally a weary train would go through as late as 1858.

Besides witnessing the hardships of the Mormons, the the citizens of Grant, with the rest of Guthrie's good people, had many hardships of their own to endure.

Among the more prominent farmers are, A. Kirkpatrick, M. Rowland and D. F. Arnold.

A story is told of an old gentleman in this township,

who, several years ago, hired himself to teach school, signed and approved his own contracts, and taught when it suited his convenience.

The soil of Grant is rich and warm, and noted for its productiveness and the early maturity of its crops. It is situated on the great water-shed divide, and is the head of numerous creeks and small streams which water its surface. It has no timber and no waste land; it is said to be the best farming land in the county. The citizens of Grant do their trading and get mail at Adair, six miles from "Hill Side," farm. Grant is in the south-west corner of the county. The town of Adair is located on the south line of the township, in Adair county.

It was laid out in 1873, by Capt. Charles Stuart for the railroad company. It contains 2 drug stores; 3 hotels; 2 dry goods stores; a steam elevator; a lumber yard; 2 coal yards; 2 blacksmith shops; 1 boot and shoe shop; 1 butcher shop; 1 furniture store; 1 hardware store; 3 farm machinery sale rooms; 1 livery stable; 1 cooper shop; a large steam flouring mill; a fine frame school house, two stories high, which cost $3,500. The flouring mill, elevator and lumber yards belong to Capt. Stuart, and are under the supervision of Mr. Arnold, his agent.

Besides other advantages possessed by Grant, she has soft water; think of it, you ladies who have to use hard water.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

Was organized in 1868, with a total population of forty-seven. It is situated in the north-east corner of the county and has been from the first, a Congressional township of six miles square, or thirty-six sections of land. Its surface is level; in some places low; though it contains but few acres of waste land. It has no timber; is watered by numerous small streams.

The largest farmer in the township is Herman Miller; his farm contains about 800 acres, 300 of which are now under

cultivation, and Mr. Miller expects soon to cultivate all of it. He has built him a fine residence, perhaps the finest in the county. Mr. Miller is a native of Williams county, Ohio, and his wife the daughter of Gen. Stough of the same place.

Hon. W. F. Cardell, our last Representative, has a fine farm in this township. Much to the regret of his neighbors, Mr. Cardell has removed to Perry, Dallas county.

Among the other prominent farmers are Capt. I. R. Shipley, Geo. Miller, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Wisner, J. S. Ellis, W. Wright, A. Kirkpatrick, J. Measures, Mr. Marsh, and others.

Captain Shipley is an old settler, and has one of the best improved farms in the township.

Advance is the post office in this township, with Mr. Shorey as post master.

GUTHRIE.

Guthrie, situated on Sec. 27, T. 78, 31, five miles west of Stuart on the line of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., was laid out in November, 1868, by B. F. Allen, Cook and Johnston, for the railroad company.

G. W. McPherson bought the land for the company of M. Hollingsworth, paying therefor $15.00 per acre.

Pending the "incubation" of a name for the place, it was called "The Switch." Being situated wholly in Guthrie county, (the other towns are partly in Adair) it was finally called Guthrie Switch; being neglected by its father or founder, the poor child never received a name, so the good people of the town dropped the "Switch," and it was henceforth known as Guthrie.

Guthrie, though in the heart of a fine country, and inhabited by the best of people, has not grown so rapidly as the other towns on the road. The title to the land having been in litigation for several months, building was retarded, men being afraid to buy. Finally, in May, 1869, a compromise was effected and building at once commenced, which

was again interfered with by the failure of B. F. Allen, who holds the title to the unsold land.

In December, 1868, the first business house was built by Dr. Leroy, for a drug store, but he sold it to P. H. Lenon, who let it to a party who opened a saloon—another illustration of a bad beginning making a good ending. The saloon, was removed in a short time to another place.

O. B. Dutton built the house occupied by F. Bickford and opened a dry goods and grocery store.

Mr. H. N. Ross opened the first hardware store in the latter part of 1868.

About the same time a shanty was built on the north side of the track, and Gregg & Weir opened a dry goods and notion store.

January, 1869, Mr. S. F. Stults built the building on the corner of Sherman and Fifth streets, and he, in partnership with E. B. Berry, opened a drug store. When Mr. Stults was building he was obliged to board a mile from town, there being no accommodations of that sort any nearer.

In February, 1869, George McPherson, built the hotel, but sold it to Mrs. Jackson, who let it to a Mr. Gregory, who kept the house.

In the spring of 1869 Mrs. Jackson was married to a Mr. Snowden, and she disposed of the hotel to S. Reid, who built the addition, and has kept the house ever since. This is the only hotel in the place.

The first dwelling house was built in April, 1869, by G. W. McPherson.

The next dwelling and office was that of Alanson Hill, attorney, who came to Panora in 1865, and to Guthrie in 1869. Mr. Hill went to California in 1875 in search of health, but returned to Guthrie in 1876.

The depot was built in October, 1869.

The post office was established in 1868, O. B. Dutton, post master, who served only a few weeks, when Mr. Stults was appointed. Mr. S. served until November, 1870, when he resigned in favor of J. W. Harris, the present official.

From this office, for quarter ending April 1st, 1875, were issued money orders to the amount of $4119.77. Fees on same, $36.85. Orders paid, $2,258.95.

In May, 1869, J. Whitney started the first shoe store and shop.

Dr. Carmichael, the first physician, came in May, 1869.

The first blacksmith shop was built in March, by Mr. Snowden, who sold to Mr. Poling.

The Poling Brothers still continue the business of blacksmithing.

In the spring of 1869 a man by the name of Woods came from Davenport to Guthrie, and stood "round the corners" until he excited the curiosity of the citizens, who finally inquired of him what he was going to do? "Keep a peanut stand," was the curt reply. He built a little shanty on the corner of Sherman and Fifth streets, where Duncan's drug store now stands, and put in agricultural implements.

In the fall of 1868 J. Z. Moore opened the first lumber yard, and was followed in a short time by another, by G. W. McPherson.

The first carpenter in town was Joseph Reynolds.

In 1873 Silas Berry opened a confectionery and fancy grocery store; he also keeps books and stationery.

Guthrie has two drug stores; that of Duncan & Manwell, who commenced here in 1872. In 1875 they erected a frame building 22x70 ft., two stories high.

In 1876 Stults & Hoge opened a drug store.

Two dry goods and grocery houses; F. B. Bickford & Spaulding, successors to C. S. Henderson, who succeeded Henderson & Bickford. This latter firm established the business in 1869; and Martin & Kile, successors to R. Newton. This firm occupy the largest store room in town, being 22x80 ft.

One Exchange Bank, that of Stults & Bike, who commenced the banking business in 1875. They have just erected a nice new building on Fifth street. Both are old

settlers in Guthrie county, having come here in 1858 and 1857.

A restaurant and grocery house by W. McCoy. Hitchcock Brothers, groceries and dry goods.

In 1875 J. B. Richardson put up a building, and put in a stock of boots and shoes, and groceries.

In 1869 H. N. Ross established the first hardware store, and was succeeded in 1871 by the Harris Brothers, who still continue in the business.

Guthrie has one meat market, kept by Geo. Baker.

One harness shop, opened December, 1874, by J. L. Jones.

One furniture dealer, J. D. Taylor, established 1875.

Two dealers in farm machinery, H. N. Ross and C. R. Crabb. Mr. Ross has just erected a new store building on Fifth street, 24x60 ft.

J. M. Sanborn has also erected a fine new building, and deals in light and heavy carriages.

J. M. Moore & Co., Real Estate dealers and Bankers, commenced business in 1871.

E. B. Newton, one of Guthrie County's oldest and most substantial citizens, is engaged in the Real Estate business since 1873.

Miss Martin and Mrs. Taylor are the milliners for Guthrie, and Mrs. McOmber the dress maker. Miss Sadie Wells, milliner and dress maker.

C. A. Ross, the railroad agent and operator.

Guthrie has three physicians; Drs. Lytle, Trotter and Miller, the latter a graduate of Keokuk Medical College.

One town hall 40x70 ft., over Duncan & Manwell's drug store aud Harris Brothers hardware.

Three elevators, the first of which was built in 1869 by Groom & Sampson, who were succeeded by Mr. Sampson, who sold to Chas. Stuart in April, 1876. Capacity of this elevator 3,000 bushels.

The Grange Elevator was built in 1874, by the Patrons of

Husbandry, who sold to F. B. Bickford in March, 1876. Capacity, 12,000 bushels.

In 1875 Chas. Stuart built an elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity, operated by horse power. Doing a business of $25,000 or $30,000.

The lumber business, started by J. Z. Moore in 1868, and also that of Geo. McPherson, was closed out by these gentlemen in 1869, at which time Groom & Sampson opened a yard; in 1870 Mr. Sampson bought out the interest of Mr. Groom, and continued in the business for four years, when he closed out.

In 1875 Chas. Stuart opened a lumber yard, and is doing a good business.

Guthrie, happy place, has but one lawyer, Alanson Hill, one of Guthrie county's many good men.

One beer saloon, which is offset by a flourishing Temperance Society, which was organized in the winter of 1875. This organization has a membership of three hundred and forty, including the cold water army—a children's society. Much good has been accomplished by this army of temperance workers, who hold meetings once a fortnight, which, besides being successful in their main object, temperance, are looked forward to with much pleasure, as an intellectual treat, literary exercises of a high order being a part of the entertainment.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in the spring of 1869, by Rev. H. H. Kellogg, with barely enough members to form a Society.

The church building was erected in the fall of the same year. The Methodists, who have no house of their own, use this on alternate Sundays with the Presbyterians.

There is one Sabbath School—Union—which numbers over one hundred pupils. The Superintendent of this school is Mr. J. C. Hitchcock.

Guthrie is an independent school district, with a building 24x38 feet, two stories high. Two teachers are employed at present; (May, 1876,) Miss Emily Kellogg, Principal, Miss Celia Sampson, assistant.

CASEY.

Casey, situated on the C., R. I. & P. Railroad, twelve miles west of Stuart, and six miles east of the west line of the county, is a thriving town of 525 inhabitants, noted as are all our western towns and villages, for the enterprise and industry of her citizens. Its surroundings are among the most beautiful and picturesque in the county, the hills and groves on the south and west, relieving in pleasant contrast, the prairies of the north and east. It has been my fortune each time to visit Casey in the season when the trees and ground were brown and bare, and I could not resist the temptation to make these hills the graves of some race of mighty giants, who millions and millions of years ago, inhabited this lovely spot, and I wondered why these beautiful streams should have received such unpoetic names, as northwest fork and south fork of Middle river. I wondered, too, if Mother Nature did not breathe one sigh of pity for those who by this ugly name, certainly detracted somewhat from her beauty, as the sound of the name and the sight of the stream do not harmonize; in nature all is harmony.

Sitting by an upper window of the hospitable home of one of her prominent citizens, where I could have a grand view of the surrounding scenery, weaving fancies over these gigantic tombs, I could not refrain from asking myself the question, whether in the heart of the little city there might not be graves as stupendous as these; not the graves of inanimate bodies, but of buried hopes; of departed schemes of ambition, to whose memory no head-stone may be reared, but which, away in the quiet recesses of some aching hearts, lie mouldering still.

In the winter of 1868 Messrs. Marshall and Weeks laid out the town, the original plat containing ninety acres, being a part of Sec. 34, T. 78, R. 32, and part of Sec. 3, 77, 32.

In 1870 Messrs. S. B. Moody and John Woods each laid

out an addition on the north of the original plat, the two containing about fifty acres.

Of these founders, Mr. Marshall is engaged in the hardware trade, which he began with Mr. Hartpence, in 1869. He also sells farm machinery and coal. Mr. Weeks is farming south of town. Mr. Woods is retired from business, except an occasional real estate transfer. Mr. Moody opened the first dry goods store in April, 1868, in which he still continues, and is doing a good business.

Casey was so called out of respect to a Mr. Casey, a railroad contractor, and friend of Mr. Tracy, president of the C., R. I. & P. Railroad.

Marshall and Weeks donated the grounds for depot and railroad buildings. The company use a steam pump at this place, to force the water from the river to the tank.

The first business house was that of Loomis & Son, variety store, in the building now occupied by Dr. Wolf as a drug store. The building was erected in 1868. G. A. Loomis, the son, is in the real estate business and is a Notary Public.

About the same time T. L. Pollard, now dead, built the place now occupied by J. E. Gharrett, as a farm machinery warehouse, and opened the first drug store.

The depot was built in the fall of 1868. In December of the same year, C. E. Dean opened the first boarding house, south of the track, in the building now used as a section house, but as he had another house in De Soto, Mr. Harroun, Mrs. Dean's father, superintended this one. Mr. H. is now living in Cameron, Missouri. In March, 1869, Mr. Dean took the boarding cars, which stood here until November, when they were moved to Stuart.

Mr. Dunham kept the first hotel, in a shanty, which he built. After Mr. Denning put up the Denning House, Mr. Dunham moved the shanty to Avoca, where he and his elder daugher, Ella, kept hotel in it, while Mrs. Dunham and "Old Phil." kept the Denning House. The house changed landlords several times, and in December, 1871,

Mr. Denning took charge himself and has run it successfully ever since. The house contains twenty rooms with a prospective addition of several more. Travelers find this a neat and orderly place as well as a pleasant home.

In 1868 Carter's boarding house was started, and was converted into a hotel in 1869. Mr. Carter died in 1875, since which time Mrs. Carter has conducted the business quite successfully--another instance of woman's capability to do business.

After the town was laid out a post office was established on the south side in Adair county, and Mr. R. H. Marshall appointed post master, receiving his commission in February, 1869.

In the fall of 1872 the office was discontinued, and Casey received her mail at Guthrie for two or three weeks, though the post master, Mr. Harris, very generously acted as letter carrier to them. At this time, an office was established on the north side and E. M. Day appointed post master.

The present, punctual and competent post master, W. D. Kelsey, was appointed in April, 1875. To give some idea of the business of the office, the Money Order business amounted to $15,364.00; postage, $902.35 in one year. The average number of letters mailed daily is 125. This is the separating office for twenty-two offices in Guthrie, Adair, and Dallas counties.

January, 1870, E. M. Day established the first newspaper, called the *Casey Union*. The paper changed hands several times, and finally Mr. Day bought back a part of the type, etc., and started the *State Granger*, which flourished only a short time; this was in 1872. In the same year the *Casey Clarion* was established by Hartpence & Marshall, editors and proprietors, who sold in June, 1874, to Thos. Boydston, who in turn sold to Ham. Kautzman, the present editor, in December, 1875. This is an ordinary country office, with good job press and a good advertising patronage. The editor, though a young man, may be called an old settler, having come to Guthrie county in 1856. Mr. Marshall, one

of the founders of the paper, came to Guthrie in 1863, and though he may not come in the list of old settlers, he is not a new comer, and he has certainly done much for the improvement of his town.

Though T. L. Pollard sold the first drugs in Casey, Mr. Henry North established the first exclusive drug store in 1869. Mr. North, too, is an old settler, having come to Guthrie in 1855. He first settled in Bear Grove township and has lived in several different places in the county. He still continues in the drug business.

W. W. Hyzer, a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, established a drug store, in 1874, and is doing a good business.

Dr A. R. Wolf, druggist, is also doing a good business.

Besides the dry goods and grocery store of S. B. Moody, there is another, established in 1872, by Burns & McFarland, who are also doing a good business.

Casey has two furniture stores; that of Wm. Tift, who commenced business in 1873, and Irion & Schneitman, established in January, 1876. This latter house has a good selection of furniture and is doing a good business.

John Ives, at the livery stable and feed store, keeps nice carriages and buggies, good horses and careful drivers.

Buck Brothers established their livery stable in 1873. They are also proprietors of the hack line between Casey and Guthrie Center, and from Casey to Fontanelle. These gentlemen, too, are old settlers, having come to the county in 1857.

There are four houses selling agricultural implements; Marshall & Stoffel, south side; Freeman, on the north side; J. E. Gharrett, a branch house, whose principal warehouse and residence is in Stuart.

C. A. Berry & Co. established a house of this kind in 1871. In 1876 they went in as a branch house of Dryden & Berry, of Des Moines. This firm also sells sewing machines, the Victor being their favorite.

Casey has two harness makers; Jacob Blattner, estab

lished in 1869, and Albert Kalkofen, in 1873. Four blacksmith shops; J. F. Phillips, Jno. Simmons, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Eckhart. Two shoe shops, carried on by G. H. Harrington and S. R. Sterner.

Two meat markets; that of Ostrander Brothers and Dan. Moody & Cady; the latter firm are also coal dealers.

One restaurant and bakery, by J. S. Townsend, since 1875.

One milliner, Mrs. Linthurst, who has been in business since November, 1872.

J. F. Rogers, sells sewing machines and organs, since January, 1876.

Mr. L. H. Heald, a native of Temple, N. H., in 1874, established the only jewelry store.

In 1871, John Ivers established himself in the grain commission business, and in 1873, went into banking, in which business he still continues. Mr. Ivers is an old settler, having come Guthrie county in 1857. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors from Centre township, and was at one time County Auditor.

There are two grain dealers; J. W. Woods, and R. T. Young & Company.

Two lumber yards, that of Belden & Richards, successors to E. O. Whitmore, who started the first lumber yard in 1869, and sold to the present firm in 1876, and Rutt & Rutt, successors to Hatch & Wingate.

In the beginning of this sketch, I say Loomis & Sons built the first business house; this is true, yet there was another put up a short time previous, by Kilbourne & Rutt, who brought it from Fontanelle, framed and ready to put together. It was used as a real estate office.

Casey has two lawyers; C. M. Burnett, who came here in 1874, from Indianola, where he was educated at Simpson Centenary College; and Chas. Whitney, a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., who was educated at Chicago and St. Louis. He practiced medicine for a number of years, but

finally abandoned that for the more congenial profession of law. The Dr. came to Guthrie in 1871.

We have here four physicians, the pioneer in the fraternity being Dr. Alfred Warren, a native of Marietta, Ohio, who was educated at Keokuk and St. Louis. The Dr. came to Guthrie in 1864, stopping at Guthrie Centre; has practiced his profession for seven years, the latter three of which have been in Casey.

Dr. James Smith, Dr. J. J. Wolf and Dr. J. H. Wheelis, are also prominent and popular practicing physicians.

F. N. Eaton, station agent for the C., R. I. & P. Railroad, has been in the employ of the road at Casey since April, 1869. He has also been operator for the W. U. Telegraph Company.

Casey has two schools; an ordinary district school on the south side, and a graded school on the north side, where they employ two teachers, Mrs. Hatch having been the principal of this school for several years.

She has two churches; the Methodist, which is a building of 24x36 ft., with a seating capacity of 50, a membership of thirty and a flourishing Sabbath-school.

The Congregational church was built in 1870, and the society, though small, has flourished finely.

Two halls; Town Hall or Middleton's Hall, 22x60 ft., built in 1875, and Burn's Hall, where the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges are held. Masonic Lodge was chartered in 1870, and has a membership of thirty. Odd Fellows Lodge was chartered in 1873, has thirty-five members.

The cemetery, three-quarters of a mile south-east of town is in Adair county.

Casey has two music teachers, Mrs. Katie Martin and Miss Belle Grow, both good teachers.

She has also two elocutionists, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, of whom we may well be proud. They came to Guthrie in 1869, Mrs. Hatch having been principal of the Burlington public schools for a number of years previous.

Though ever ready to sympathize with those in trouble,

yet there is one poor unfortunate here, whose case, while it excites our pity, is nevertheless ridiculous. A German by the name of Kalkofen, left his wife somewhere in Pennsylvania, to visit friends, while he came west to look for work; he brought one little boy with him, while she kept one with her. When he was ready to send for her, he found he had forgotten where he left her and the poor fellow has never been able to find her. He came here three or four years ago.

STUART.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was built through the county, or rather at this point on the line between the two counties, Guthrie and Adair, in the latter part of 1868. In 1857, after the road had been surveyed, the project of laying out a town at this point, was suggested by Hon. A. L. McPherson, but the idea was not carried out until September, 1868. In the meantime certain parties had been promised a station one mile west of the present site of Stuart.

In May, 1868, Capt. Chas. Stuart, who was born in Barnet, Caledonia county, Vermont, but whose home has been, for a number of years in Neponset, Illinois; came to Adair county and commenced breaking prairie. On the 4th day of September, 1868, he bought of D. Tomlinson and others the south ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 33, T. 78, R. 30. Sept. 1st, of D. G. Barkalow, the S. ½ and N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 4–77–30, in Adair county. November 6th, of Margaret Bowles, five acres of the N. W. of S. W. ¼, 33–78–30, north side. Nov. 9th, of S. W. Hadley, (excepting ten acres,) S. E. of S. E., 32–78–30.

Dec. 24th, 1869, of Foster Griffith, the E. ½ of N. E. ¼ 5–77–30.

The town was surveyed and laid out in December, 1868, and January, 1869, by Mr. Stuart. To induce the company to make this a division station, lands and money were donated as follows :

Capt. Stuart donated 80 acres of land, much time, and $1,000 in money. A. L. McPherson donated the N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 4, T. 77, R. 30; 13½ acres of which cost him $75 per acre, owing to said land belonging to heirs, who had not joined in the sale to McPherson, until after he had donated it to the railroad company. He also gave five acres in Sec. 28, T. 78, R. 30, containing a large spring, for water privileges, in case they should fail to find a sufficient quantity to supply their shops when built, on grounds already donated.

He also donated $800, $300 of which, however, was to aid in putting in a switch.

George Gray donated $500, and devoted much time and energy to the enterprise, going at one time to a distant part of the State, to try to induce certain land owners here to contribute money or land, one of whom promised him $100, which, however, he failed to pay, so Mr. Gray had that to pay.

Several others donated small amounts, but to the liberality, energy and enterprise of these gentlemen, are we mainly indebted, for the foundation of our live town of Stuart.

In 1870 Kenworthy and Maxwell's addition was laid out on the north side, and Royce's addition on the south side. In 1876 Hollingsworth's addition was added.

Mr. Kenworthy also laid out two other additions.

When Stuart was laid out there were four buildings here, all dwellings, situated as follows: The residence of widow Hadley, on Highland street, now occupied by David Tomlinson, and the abode of Mr. Tomlinson on Front street, near the depot, and which is now numbered with the things that were. There were also two houses on Division street, the one now occupied by Mr. Baxter as a residence, and the brown frame north of it. The latter was built and used by S. W. Hadley as a residence, and for a short time the post-office was kept there.

The first building erected was the little brown frame dwelling, on Division street, nearly opposite the Congregational Church, which was built by Dr. Horton, who taught school north of town and practiced medicine. This was in April, 1869.

The next building was a small, one story frame, 20x40 feet, on the south side, by A. L. McPherson, and used as a ware-house, grocery store, and post office. This office was established in 1858, at J. W. McPherson's, near Dexter, and called Macksville, but upon the location of Stuart was removed here, through the exertions and influence of A. L. McPherson, who was postmaster. After the location of the office here, Miss Gussie Haine acted as Mr. McPherson's deputy.

After a time Mr. McPherson sold out to Mr. Tomlinson, who moved, building and all, to Nassau street, north side, and it is now occupied by C. W. Champion as a saloon. In 1870 Mr. Tomlinson was appointed postmaster, and continued the office in the same building.

The next improvement was Chas. Stuart's lumber yard, J. B. Blanchard foreman, who thought he was "roughing it" just a little when he had to walk nearly a mile to get his meals, the nearest boarding place being Mr. Ewers', east of town. The above improvements were all made in April, 1869. About the first of May, the building immediately south of McElroy's saloon. on Division street, was opened as a hotel by a Mr. Millis.

The next hotel was that of Mr. A. L. McPherson, on Nassau street, called the Stuart House, and kept by Elliott & Batcheldor. Wm. B. Hussey bought and kept the house for three months, when Mr. McPherson bought it back again. It was kept as a hotel and boarding house two or three years, and now does duty as a private residence, for Mr. McPherson, half a mile east of town. Mr. McPherson also built the first livery stable in Stuart, about the same time with the hotel, which was built in May, 1869.

In October, 1869, Berner & Toedt erected the building

now occupied by Mr. Crocker as a harness shop, and opened the first hardware store. In December of the same year J. E. Gharrett put up the building now owned and occupied by Mrs. Compton, and opened the first dry goods house.

In January, 1870, H. P. Shields built the little frame shanty on Nassau street, west of Bunker Brothers livery stable, for that seemingly necessary adjunct of every town —a saloon.

Lindley & Porter built and opened the first drug store, in the building now occupied by O. E. Given; this institution has gone the way of all perishable things, and one of the firm has turned "Quaker Preacher," in the north part of the State.

From Nov. to the last of Dec., 1869, Charlie Dean lived on the side track, in boarding cars; he then went to Casey, but returned and opened the Dean House, on the 2d of Feb., 1870, ground for which was broken on the 1st of Jan. This was built by Chas. Stuart, but has since been bought by Mr. Dean. In the summer of 1869 Capt. Stuart built the main part of the building on Main street, near the depot, known as the Stuart House, and generously offered it, free of rent, to any person who would put in a stock of dry goods. The building stood vacant—at least the store-room did—for one year, when Bates & Adams accepted the offer. In the mean time Mr. Stuart had built the wing or addition on the north side of this building, and it was opened as a hotel by Mr. Dunham.

The ensuing summer, 1870, H. P. Shields built the two story frame building on the northeast corner of Maine and Nassau streets, and moved his saloon into the lower room, while the upper story was used as a hall. This and the old school house was for some time the only place for holding meetings, lectures, etc.

About the same time Mr. Dunham built the hotel, at present known as the Carrol House, and the hotel part of the Stuart house was converted into tenements, tailor shop, etc. A Mr. McClane being our first tailor.

When Mr. Shields moved into his large building Billy Schlarb opened the first barber shop in the small one.

The same summer the old school house, (which is now converted into a tenement house,) was built, and the first school taught by a Mr. Foote, a dissipated young man, who, after his term of school expired, lingered around for a time, calling himself a lawyer, though I believe that is as far as the "calling" ever went. Finding he was not appreciated by Stuartites, he went to Polk county, where he succeeded in getting some little position, which he managed to leave in disgrace.

In the fall of 1870 Dr. LeRoy erected and occupied as a drug store the two story frame building opposite the Dean House, at present occupied by Pat Ryan as a shoe store, though the doctor still retains the proprietorship of the building. I believe the only other business house put up this year was a grocery store by J. Taylor. Occasionally, when you looked out in the morning, you would see a dwelling which had sprung up in the night, mushroon like, at least so it seemed, they went up so rapidly. When the writer hereof was shown the foundation of the house at present occupied by Mr. Hubbard, as her probable future abode, she exclaimed, "Oh dear! I don't want to live away out here in the corn-field, with no neighbors but prairie-chickens." Now the cornfield and chickens have receded very far beyond these limits.

In the fall of 1870 the McPhersons moved their livery barn from Nassau and Tremont to Nassau and Sherman streets, the same now owned by the Bunker Brothers.

In 1871 Mr. Moulton opened the first shoe shop in the office of the old Stuart House, where he remained a short time; he then moved to the little shop built by Mr. Shields for a saloon, and used next by Billy Schlarb as a barber shop. Billy in the meantime, having moved to his own house on Main street.

Mr. Shields, after a prosperous year or two, sold out to Mr. Gibbs, the present owner, and went to Texas, where he

remained three or four years, when he returned to Stuart, just as every one does, who leaves it.

Capt. Stuart's Elevator, of which we will speak hereafter, was built in the fall of 1870. We will not attempt to follow the rapid construction of building and consequent frequent changes, but will notice the more important ones, and give a synopsis of the business houses and firms as they now are.

We will begin with the old railroad shops, which were completed and machinery put in, in Dec., 1869, J. G. Crockett of Boston, the present very able and efficient foreman, assuming control. They then employed from fifteen to twenty hands. The buildings were constructed of wood, and Stuart and all the surrounding country were in a quandary as to their permanent location here, and many persons sagely shook their heads and refused to "tarry" with us, because, said they, "You'll see; these shops will be removed as soon as the Company get a good ready." The old lady *knew* the cow would eat the grindstone.

In 1874 the present permanent and substantial brick shops were built, and in Jan., 1875, Mr. Crockett, with his corps of workmen moved in.

The dimensions of the machine shop are 100x150 feet. Blacksmith and boiler shop 60x100 feet.

The round house contains at present sixteen stalls; when completed will contain thirty-eight; until then the old building, what there is left of it, part of it having been moved to Des Moines, will be used. The number of workmen under Mr. Crockett's supervision is, seventy machinists and helpers; twenty-six engineers and twenty-seven firemen. In 1870 the number of engines run out daily, was from three to five; it now requires sixteen or seventeen. The amount of money paid out monthly to the above named employees, is from $12,000 to $15,000.

The present amiable and pleasant clerk in the office of the shops is Mr. Chas. Morris, who edited the Locomotive

during 1873. Mr. Morris was born in Bureau county, Ill., came to Iowa in 1868, and to Stuart in 1872.

The only casualty worthy of note occurring in the shops was that of 1871, wherein Mr. Potter had both legs broken by the falling of a drive-wheel, which had been brought in for repairs. The rail shop, under the supervision of the road master, runs four forges, and employs six or eight men; will employ twelve.

Mr. Crockett was born at Dover, N. H. Has been in the employ of the railroad company at this place since 1869. Previous to this time he was employed as foreman in the shops at Chicago.

We have a very good depot building, built in July, 1869, presided over by Mr. A. Smart, who has been agent here for four years, but has been in the employ of the railroad company for eleven years. Mr. Smart was born and educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he also learned railroading, Civil Engineering, etc. While we are looking at Mr. Smart—he is handsome to look at—here come our friends Isaac and Jane, from the east. Isaac owns a farm out a few miles, but says if he is suited with Stuart and its people he will stop with us, so we will show them over town, and introduce our people to them.

First, we will go to the Dean House, the only one of our pioneer hotels remaining unchanged, except for the better. Mr. Dean has made a great many improvements since buying the house, the last being the erection of a sample room on the west of the hotel. Mr. Dean was born in Monkton, Vermont, and was for several years a railroad man, but finally found his "forte" in hotel keeping. It is easy to see this house has a head; some one to manage and control it. You find every body and every thing, each in his or its place. He has accommodations for forty guests, besides his regular boarders, but we will take numbers 9 and 12, as associations make them dear to us. Now lay aside your wraps, take a good wash, and go down to dinner.

We all enjoyed our dinner hugely, and leaving our "traps" in care of Bowlby, Mr. Dean's accommodating clerk, we went over to the Carrol House, to see what they were doing over there. We found Mr. and Mrs. Wright at home, on Main street, nearly opposite the Dean House, and glad to see us. Every thing seemed to be in good order, and we learned that Mr. Wright can accommodate thirty guests besides a large number of boarders; also that he is a native of Ohio, and has been in the Carrol House since April, 1875.

The streets being very muddy, and Jane being very tired, begged me to interview the livery men next, and hire a carriage in which to continue our investigations. We first went to Bunker Brothers, whom we found in the old McPherson barn on Nassau street. They commenced business in 1873, sold out in 1874, and re-commenced again in December, 1875. They keep fourteen horses and plenty of nice vehicles to accommodate all who may call, but being better acquainted with Pat., we went to Egan & Lahman's, on Main street, and hired one of their nice new carriages. They keep twenty horses, and the best "rigs" between Des Moines and Council Bluffs. Lahman is a native of Penn., and Pat of Ireland. The latter came to Guthrie in 1872, and commenced business as stable boy for P. Roberts, at Panora. By honesty, industry, and good behavior he is now the joint proprietor of one of the best livery stables in the country.

After driving through town and its suburbs, my friends were so well pleased with the location, the surroundings, the business air and enterprise of our citizens, that they begged me to drive them to our real estate dealers, that they might purchase a home. I advised them to buy a lot and build to suit themselves, and of course they took my advice; so we went to the office of Tait & Failor, the new firm from Newton, who were polite, gentlemanly and sensible (and flattering ourselves that we were entitled, in a small degree, to the latter adjective), we

at once purchased a handsome residence lot, and as Isaac is no monopolist, he had the deed made out in his wife's name. Carrying out his anti-monopoly principles, Isaac bought for himself a lot of A. C. Baxter, whose office is with Mr. Haden, one door east of the post office. Mr. Baxter is also a Justice of the Peace.

My friend said, if he could get what he thought he ought to have for his farm, he would sell it. I've told you he was against monopoly; now this has nothing to do with politics; it is business, and of course he didn't want anybody to monopolize his farm, unless, well, unless it paid him to have it so. However, he left description, etc., with Bunker Brothers, whose office is down by their livery barn. They are successors, in the real estate business, to C. S. Fogg, who sold to them in March, 1875.

Envy forms no part of my composition, but I did feel a little "bad" to see my friends getting all the good bargains, so we went and bought a lot for myself, of Wm. B. Hussey, who came to Stuart in October, 1869, and occupies an office over Exchange Bank.

We found Mr. Roberts another real estate dealer, in Dr. Crandall's office, and of him we rented a house to live in while ours were building.

By this time our purses were exhausted, and we went to Exchange Bank to have them replenished. We found Messrs. W. B. Conger and A. H. Savage ready to wait upon us, and through politeness of Mr. Savage, was shown over the building, which we found to be a substantial brick, two stories high, the upper story of which is fitted up for offices. The lower story is finished in neat style, with all the conveniences for doing an extensive business; a fire and burglar proof vault and safe, decidedly the best in the county. The vault is built with walls two feet thick, arched ceiling, floor of solid masonry and heavy iron doors. The safe is a Diebold & Keinzle. As there are five doors, three combination and two key locks, between day light and the money in the safe, we advise burglars to let it alone.

This bank was established in December, 1871, by J. T. Hubbard, who sold out to Mr. Savage, in 1874. In 1875 Mr. Conger was admitted as a partner. Exercising our mother Eve's curiosity, we discovered that Mr. Savage is a native of Jasper, New York, and Mr. Conger, of Galesburg, Illinois.

Having filled our purses, we went next to the lumber yards and bought material for our houses. We first went to the office of Gray & Blanchard, successors to Chas. Stuart, who established the business in 1869, and sold out to the present firm in May, 1875. The average amount of lumber sold, by this house, is 30,000 feet per month, at about $7,500, or nearly $100.000 per year. The office occupied and owned by Messrs. Gray & Blanchard, was built by Capt. Stuart, in 1871. These gentlemen both came here from Illinois,—Mr. Blanchard in 1869, and Mr. Gray, for permanent residence, in 1874, though he had done business here previous to that time.

As it was our plan to patronize every business house, except the saloons, we went to the lumber yard on the north side of the track, which we found presided over by Wm. Gray, of the firm of Gray & Stephenson, in their office on Front street, between Tremont and Division. This firm came here from Davenport, in 1874, and sold, last year, three and a half millions feet of lumber.

Being live yankees, and wishing to drive business, we hired all the drays and transfer wagons, and sent our lumber and building material to the desired places. First, we loaded Mr. Mills' big transfer wagon with the heavy timbers; then came Elliot, Lawton, Tomlinson, Ed. Douglas, our one colored man, and finally we loaded Billy Warren's lightning express with the finer articles, as we knew he would be careful and prompt. We knew this from observation, and from the fact that he was a few years ago, the successful proprietor of the stage line from here to Greenfield, and afterward of a livery stable.

We sent Isaac up to see the lumber properly delivered,

and while we awaited his return, we engaged our builders. We (Jane and I) each wanted to let her contract to Dixon & Corry, whom we found busy as bees, drafting plans for houses, etc., in their office on the north side of Nassau street, between Division and Tremont. They employ five or six hands during the winter, but when the building season opens they will employ from twenty to thirty. Mr. Dixon came to Stuart in 1870, and had been engaged in the furniture business until last January, when he sold out to his partner, Mr. Eustace. Mr. Corry has been here since 1874. Mr. Corry learned architecture in Belfast, Ireland. They told us they could build two or three houses and have them finished about as soon as one alone, but as our plan was to patronize all the business houses, they directed us to the Centennial Carpenter Shop on Nassau, between Division and Gaines streets. Mr. Caldwell, of the firm of Wright & Caldwell, came to Guthrie in 1869; to Stuart in 1874. Mr. Wright in 1875. They employ seven or eight hands.

Morrison Brothers, on Front street, near Main, came to Stuart in 1870. Employ eight or ten hands.

Being so fortunate as to find men enough to undertake our several buildings at once, we concluded to go home—to Dean's—and rest till morning. After breakfast next morning, we went down to the "house" (you know Mr. Dean has built them a nice little residence south of the hotel) to read the Register with Mrs. Dean and canvass the situation at Washington. While we were in the midst of an enjoyable gossip, our friend Isaac came bustling in. "Well," said he, "just like women's way of doing business—to set a lot of carpenters to work without nails, &c.; they are all on the ground ready to lay the foundations." "Very well, Sir Isaac; order up the carriage and we'll go and see if we can redeem ourselves." We drove to the pioneer hardware and stove store of Berner & Toedt, in their new brick building on Nassau street, and found every thing we wanted, nails, locks, door-knobs, &c. In 1869 Mr. Berner and Mr. Fred. Toedt opened the first hardware store in Stuart, in the

building at present occupied by Mr. Crocker as a harness shop. In 1873 they built the brick they now occupy; which is 24x70 feet; two stories high. In 1875 Mr. Fred. Toedt sold out to his brother Henry, so the firm name remains the same. Fred. went to Vinton where he is engaged in the same business as here.

H. B. Seydell, hardware and stove dealer, we found next door to Ryan's dry goods house, in the frame building which was moved over from Morrisburg in 1873, having done duty there as a dry goods store, under the proprietorship of a Mr. Wright, an old settler of that place. Mr. Seydell came here from Iowa City in 1874. We found a nice stock of goods, and a proprietor who remembers the little courtesies which help one on their weary way. As we were out we concluded it would be as well to get ready for housekeeping, so we went first in search of carpets—we always put down our carpets first thing—and found a good assortment at J. P. McQuistion's. We found, too, a nice stock of goods and notions, everything neat and orderly; an accommodating clerk, who happens to be the proprietor, and who has evidently been in the business a long time, though he has been here only since December, 1875. His store is in the new brick block on the north side of Nassau street, two doors west of Division, is 22x55 feet, and well filled. Mr. M. is a native of Pennsylvania.

For our prints and cotton—for quilts and comforts—we went to M. Ryan's. Geo. McCann & Co.—Mr. Ryan being the company—opened this house in 1871. In 1872 uncle George retired, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Ryan alone, who is doing a business of from $25,000 to $30,000 yearly, including the grocery department. Mike came to America from "ould Ireland" in 1867.

Being still in need of curtains, mats, and various toilet articles, we went to Bates & Adams', where we found, in addition to dry goods and groceries, a nice line of fancy goods. This house was established in 1871, in the old Stuart house, where it remained two years, when it was removed

to the building now occupied by Mr. Seydell. In 1874 they built the substantial brick which they now occupy. The building is 44x70 feet, and divided into two apartments, in one of which is kept the groceries and queensware, in the other the dry goods and notions; a nice arrangement.

They are now erecting a second story 44x70 feet, and 16 feet high, to be used for a public hall.

On the opposite side of the street, two doors east of the post-office, we found the new house—dry goods and groceries—of Mr. Wineman, who came here in October, 1875, from Scott county, this State. The building this gentleman occupies is the one built by Mr. Veile after the fire of 1872, and used as a grocery store. Mr. Veile is still a resident of Stuart, though he is out of business.

Further down the street on the same side, we found Mrs. Compton, in the building erected by Mr. Gharrett, in 1869. This house was opened in 1872; has been closed for several months, but was opened a short time ago by Mrs. Compton, who will demonstrate woman's ability to do business of this kind. The stock consists of dry goods, groceries and queensware.

"Oh dear," says Jennie, "I am so tired climbing in and out of this buggy; do send it home and let us walk." And we tramped the rest of the day, stopping for dinner of course.

"Jennie, let's go and buy our groceries next." "Why, silly, where are you going to put them? The houses are not yet done." "It is not necessary to have them delivered until we need them, but we can leave our orders."

As we had bought dry goods of all the dry goods and grocery houses, we went to those who sold groceries exclusively. Mr. J. E. Bell, on the corner of Main and Nassau streets, in the Dunham building, has a good stock of nice groceries, which he sells at fair prices. Mr. Bell came here from Nebraska in December, 1875; and in May, 1876, associated with himself a Mr. Downs. So the firm name hereafter will be Bell & Downs.

Now, I never could endure tobacco in any form, but dear little Jane thought Isaac ought to have some of those nice looking cigars, we saw in Mr. Scott's window, so to indulge the indulgent little woman, we went in. Mr. Scott came from Newton in March, 1876, and occupied the old meat market built by Mr. Trent in 1870; the original building has been enlarged, painted and papered, and made to look like new.

The next place—grocery—visited was that of J. E. Dutton successor to J. Taylor, whom he bought out in February, 1876. Mr. Dutton has been in the same business in Dexter, and bids fair to make this house as popular as it was under the old management.

Wall & Glassock commenced business on the corner of Nassau and Division streets, in December, 1875. Mr. D. B. Wall went into partnership with Mr. Veile in March, 1874, and sold to Wineman, October, 1875. Judging by the crowd of customers, he is doing well.

There is also a grocery house on the south side, kept by a Mr. Smull, but being tired out we did not go over, but rested until the next day. Bright and early we started on our "gadding tour" over town. We were just in the act of engaging Billy Warren to move us to our temporary habitation, (we had some goods stored away in a barn, or warehouse, or no matter where, they were only "old things" anyway, and we were not going to spoil our new one,) when we were met by Mr. Dixon, who informed us it would not be worth while to move twice, as we could have our new houses in about two weeks from the time they were commenced. "Why, dear me," cried Jane; "if you haven't the smartest folks in Stuart I ever saw. Just *think* of it; a house ready to move into, in two weeks from its commencement! I'm *so glad* Isaac is going to stay here." Our spirit of enterprise started my friends off with such an impetus, it fairly took my breath to keep up with them. I finally remonstrated in these gentle words: "Now, look here, good people, if you are going on at this rate, you can go on without me; I'm not going to kill myself in one day."

Fearing I meant what I said, my friends slackened their speed—and we sauntered into A. A. Savage's bakery and restaurant, and had a cup of hot coffee to "rest" us. Albert was very polite and attentive, gave us the best of bread, nice pies and cakes—I mean for Isaac—you know, we ladies didn't want any thing but the coffee.

Jane wanted a pair of new shoes, so we went into Moulton & Little's, where we found just what we wanted. Mr. Moulton came to Stuart in 1871, and commenced in the office of the old Stuart House as a shoemaker; he moved two or three times, but by industry, economy, upright and fair dealing, his business increased to such an extent that in 1873, he took Mr. Little as a partner.

And they built the house they now occupy, and put in a good stock of boots, shoes, and every thing kept in a first class shoe store. Mr. Moulton is our pioneer shoeman, and one of the good substantial citizens who give tone and permanence to our community. Both members of this firm are natives of Massachusetts. Little Johnny says he ate his first chowder on Plymouth Rock, and was near enough the hub to be one of the fellows.

The clothing and shoe store of D. Felgar was the scene of our next raid. Mr. Felgar commenced here in 1871 as a clothier, shoe dealer and manufacturer; in 1875 he sold the manufacturing part of the shoe business to Mr. J. M. Ross, who continued the same in the back part of the same building. In 1872 Mr. Felgar was burned out, as were all the houses in this block—south side of Nassau street, between Tremont and Division—including P. H. Lennon, Veile, Hussey, Dixon & Eustace, John Leonard and J. T. Montgomery, several of whom were at the time residing as well as doing business in the block. Louis Zeiger, too, lost a building by the fire.

N. B. Kahn, two doors west of the post-office, came here from Chicago in October, 1875, and has the only exclusive ly furnishing house in the city.

Isaac, though well pleased with Stuart, and not knowing

that we are not incorporated, thought to have a little fun at the city's expense. Said he, "Mrs. M——, why don't you fall through one of these man traps in your sidewalk and break your neck—no, I mean your arm? You might collect damages enough to make you rich." Thinking he had said something witty, he threw back his head for a good laugh, when down he came, plump on the sidewalk, running his elbow through a broken plank and tearing the sleeve of his new coat. You all know just how he looked when he got up. To illustrate, let us "digress" from our expedition long enough to tell the story of a fall of one of our prominent lawyers.

The street being as slippery as ice and sleet could make it, he slipped and fell. On getting up he gave the prescribed and customary glance to see if any one was looking. A man on the opposite side of the street, haw-hawed at the top of his voice, when our Blackstone indignantly called out: "Fool, what are you laughing at? I see nothing funny."

But to go back to poor Ike; we took him into Mr. Todd's tailor shop to have his coat mended, and while there learned that Mr. Todd came here in 1872, that he keeps a good assortment of the best cloths and vestings, which he manufactures to order. We left Isaac to have his coat mended and his boots blacked by our city boot-black, who waited outside, while we went to the place, said to be dearest to the female heart, (I know it is dear to her purse,) the jeweller's. We went first to see W. P. Huntoon, late of Victor, who came here in February, 1876. We found a good assortment of clocks and watches, and a fair showing of silverware; we purchased a nice berry dish and spoon, and took them up to E. V. Boynton, watchmaker and engraver, to have them engraved; not that Mr. Huntoon could not engrave them, but you know we are dividing our trade. We found the former house four doors west of Main street, on Nassau, and the latter, one door east of the post-office. Mr. Boynton came here from California in June, 1875.

W. K. Lindsay, jeweller and watchmaker, successor to Lindsay & Campbell, next door west of Mrs. Compton, is our pioneer jeweler. He came here from Davenport in 1871. A peculiar and eccentric man by the name of Cornish was our very first jeweller, who kept a little shop where Dr. Beach's office now is; he remained but a short time, leaving about the time Mr. Lindsay came. The building occupied by him was erected by Jos. Barker, in 1870, for a grocery store.

Having done our errands to the jeweller's, we went back up street in time to see Ike come sheepishly out from the tailor's. Jane laughed so heartily at the thought of the "joke," that her false teeth took a new departure and fell into another of our side walk traps, striking a stone beneath and—alas, and a lack went to pieces. It was now her turn to look 'round, to see if any one was looking. Seeing a lot of street urchins looking delightedly on, the poor little woman began to cry, but I hurried up stairs to Dr. Miller's office, where she soon had an impression taken with the promise that she should have her teeth in the evening. Dr. Miller came from South Bend, in October, 1874, and everybody wonders how they got along without a dentist. His office is over D. Felgar's clothing store, corner of Tremont and Nassau street.

Well, here we are at the new bakery and restaurant of J. G. Goodman; we'll go in and take dinner. (Jane dined on oyster soup for obvious reasons.) Mr. Goodman began in March, 1876.

Next to W. A. Eustace's, on Nassau street, three doors west of the post-office, to select our furniture. Mr. E. came here in the fall of 1869. In 1872 went into partnership with Mr. Dixon, who withdrew from the firm in January, 1876. This is the only furniture house in town, but as he keeps every thing we need, there is no necessity of our suffering for want of furniture.

Then up street, three doors west of Division, to S. C. Walters', where we bought one of those nice Western Cot-

tage organs—though he sells other kinds, as well as sewing machines, sheet music, &c. This house was established in October, 1873. Mr. Walters came from Des Moines.

On the southeast corner of Tremont and Nassau streets, we found Messrs. Hartsell & Dowdle, successors to Montgomery & Weaver, whose pet organs are the Burdette and Silver Tongue; and their favorite sewing machine, the Wilson. They have been in business since January, 1876.

Thursday morning our friends wanted to send word home, so we went to the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph office in Dr. Dosh's drug store, and asked Bert Hurlbut, operator, to say "all is well." Then we went to the Western Union, Pat. Levy, operator, and telegraphed home for more money, that we might continue our investigations of the business houses of Stuart—you know it takes money to get all 'round.

Next to A. Swartz's photograph rooms, west of the Dean House, and sat for a "negative." We also tried his sweet-toned Estey Organs, which he keeps to sell. He began in 1872, and is evidently doing a good bnsiness.

A friend had sent me an Indian pony from the west, and Rodecker & Pearson were to build me a handsome phæton, so we went to see if it was finished. We started for the old Stuart House, but remembered that it had burned to the ground on the night of the 24th of February, 1876, just after the close of a masonic ball. Messrs. R. & P., after the fire, moved their stock into Gibbs' place, corner of Main and Nassau streets, and were as busy as if nothing had happened. Mr. Rodecker has met with losses of a similar character before, and Mr. Pearson with disasters of various kinds; among which, is the occasional washing away of his mill-dam on Raccoon river, three and a half miles northeast of town. Nothing daunted, they are going at once to rebuild on the old site. Mr. Rodecker established the business here in 1873, and admitted Mr. Pearson as a partner in 1875.

We called at W. C. Crocker's harness and saddlery store,

opposite the Dean House, in Berner & Toedt's first building. He came here from Atlantic in January, 1875; employs three hands, and is doing a brisk business.

At John Leonard's, west of the post office, we bought a nice harness for our pony, and as "it will be summer time bye and by," we also bought fly nets, etc. In 1871 Mr. Leonard bought out John Brown, our first harness maker; was burned out in 1872, but has rallied from that disaster, and is doing a good business.

In the evening, Thursday, we went to the new Episcopal Chapel and reading room, to enjoy a social evening with the Helping Hand Society. We were pleasantly entertained and noticed that the building was gothic in design, 18x40 feet. This society deserves special mention and credit, as it has, in the face of many discouragements, built this house in less than a year's time. To the perseverance of the ladies is this enterprise mainly due. Though it is controlled by the Episcopal Society, yet it is free to all who may avail themselves of the privileges offered by a free library and reading room.

We were weary enough to enjoy our nice clean beds at Dean's, and after breakfast Friday morning started again on our tramp. Mr. D. calls it gadding. Jane and I went in search of a laundry, and Isaac went to the barber's. Instead of one, we found three, while Ike found Billy Schlarb, our pioneer barber, who has been here since 1871. He evidently believes the old saying about the rolling stone. Our friend found everything neat and orderly, and Billy and two or three assistants quite busy.

Isaac brought his dog and gun with him—he never goes without them—and as the latter was a little rusty, he took it to Geo. Morse, on the South Side, and had it cleaned and "fixed up," and as the former was hungry (he didn't get round in time for breakfast at the Dean House,) we went to Geo. Gray's meat market "to get the poor doggy a bone." Mr. Gray put up the building and opened the market in January, 1874. They furnish to Stuart and vicinity seven

or eight beeves per week, besides sheep and hogs. They may be found on the south side of Nassau street, between Main and Tremont.

We were told there were two other meat markets; one east of Main street, kept by Chas. Griffiths, the other, south of the track, by Mr. Simcoke. Speaking of meat markets, reminds us; the first one kept in Stuart was by C. E. Dean.

Really; here comes Mr. Dixon again, and says he is ready for the plasterers and painters, so we went in search of J. T. Montgomery, whom we found in the office with Corry & Dixon, two doors east of Exchange Bank. Mr. M., with a squad of assistants, started for the scene of action, but gave us a gentle hint that it was too cold to plaster without fire, and we ordered up three or four stoves, from Berner's and Seydell's, and went to Gould & Holmes' and asked them to send up some of their nice clean coal. Their office is on Front street, two doors east of the Iowa House. This firm began business as ice dealers in 1874. In 1875 they added the coal business; in March, 1876, they added agricultural implements, lime, etc. They are both railroad engineers, but if they both happen to be absent at the same time, Charlie Darling, their clerk, will attend to all customers. Tommy Holmes, of this firm, run the first engine to Stuart, being the engine of a construction train. We had no special business at the elevators, but as we were doing the whole town we could not slight them. We went first to that of Gray & Blanchard, successors to Chas. Stuart, of whom they purchased in May, 1875. The amount of grain handled is from four to five million bushels per year. The elevator is operated by steam, runs a feed mill, corn sheller, and fanning mills, and has every appliance necessary in a business of this kind. It is said to have no "superior" in the State.

Immediately west of this is the elevator of the Joint Stock Company, J. R. Bates, President; Wm. Gray, Secretary; A. H. Savage, Treasurer. It was built in 1875, has a capacity of twenty thousand bushels; a twenty-five horse

power engine; steam separator, and wheat cleaner, corn shellers, etc. Cost of the building $9,000.

Being so near, we went up to the steam flouring mill, to see what was going on there. In 1872 Capt. Stuart offered Wm. Leach $1,200 to move his (Leach's) mill from Neponset, Ill., to Stuart. He accepted the offer, tore down the mill, brought it here and rebuilt it; and when it had been running only two weeks, was burned to the ground—undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The building was three stories high, contained two run of burrs, and a forty-horse power steam engine. In a few hours after the fire the generous citizens of Stuart, with Capt. Stuart at their head, had subscribed $4,000 toward the re-building of the mill, which was done at once. The present mill is about the same as the first one, and is at present owned by Messrs. Cooke & Drake.

On our return down town we stopped in at Stoke's feed store, and engaged feed for pony. Next to this place we saw a sign that read "Pumps and Lightning Rods," and as we knew we should want both, we stopped—much to Isaac's chagrin, as he was getting *very* hungry—and made a purchase of J. Montgomery. The last two named places are on Division street near Front.

Our bonnets were pretty dusty after our "climb" through the elelevators and mill, and after dinner we took them to Miss Hills', on Nassau, and had her "brush them up." She has plenty of nice new ones, but for economic reasons we are wearing our old ones. Miss Hills began here in 1874; is a native of Dallas county, and was for a number of years a school teacher. She owns the building she occupies, and is one of the sensible women who *practically* demonstrate their ability to take care of themselves. We would add, Miss Hills keeps a full assortment of notions and fancy goods as well as millinery; she also does dress making.

Up on Tremont street we found Mrs. Chamberlain, who keeps a choice lot of hats and bonnets, trimmings, etc., and does dress making. She came here in 1875.

Two doors west of the post office is the firm of Rowell & Hooker, Milliners, who commenced here in November, 1875, though Mrs. Rowell has been a resident of Stuart since 1872. In 1873 her husband was appointed postmaster, and filled the office for about eighteen months, when he died. Mrs. R. succeeded him, and retained the office seven or eight months.

Isaac said if he didn't sell his farm he should want some new farm machinery, so I took him up to J. E. Gharrett's warehouse, on West Nassau street, and as he commenced "jerking" the machines around and making comments calculated to awe "green ones," hunting items, J. E., in his quiet way remarked, "I have the Marsh Harvester." "Is that so?" asked my friend; "that's just what I want; in fact I wouldn't have any other." In 1869 Mr. Gharrett opened the first dry goods house in Stuart, in which he continued until the fall of 1872, when he went to selling agricultural implements. Besides the Marsh Harvester he keeps other reapers, as well as a general stock of farm machinery. He has a branch house at Casey. Is a native of Indiana.

Of the other warehouses of the above kind, we found that of Gould & Holmes—as before mentioned—in their coal office on Front street, and Bunker Brothers in their real estate office, near their livery stable. The above firms are all doing a good business, which may be taken as an indication of the improvements going on in the country. I presume the gentlemen thought the plows were very clean; may be they were, but some how our gloves were stained and our hands soiled, so we we went to Dr. LeRoy's drug store for some of his nice toilet soap for our hands, and erasive soap for our gloves. Besides a good stock of first class goods, kept in a handsome and well finished storeroom, we found a quite extensive Circulating Library. To Dr. LeRoy, Stuart is indebted for "reading" not otherwise attainable.

Next, to Dosh & Herriot's Drug Store and engaged pa-

per hangings, etc., for our new houses. They are in a good brick building, 20x70 feet, two stories high, and well finished. Have a good stock of the various articles usually kept in a first class drug store. In 1873 Dr. Dosh commenced this business in the first building erected by Dr. Le Roy, and removed to the present place in 1875, Mr. Herriot being admitted a partner previous to their removal

In August, 1875, there was erected on the corner of Tremont and Division streets, a substantial and handsome brick building 25x55 feet, two stories high. In March, 1876, Dr. Treat, a native of Orion, Michigan, but who has practiced medicine for the last eight years in Marquette, Michigan, and previous to that time in Chicago, opened in the above building (which he owns) a new drug store, and in our rambles about town, we called upon him. On either counter there are beautiful oval-front show-cases, and the shelving is finished in black walnut, veneered with burl butternut, the same being neat and very handsome. The Doctor's stock, which is entirely new, is full and complete.

Then to Given & Phillips', on Nassau street, in the building formerly occupied by E. Lindley. Mr. Given came here in 1871, from Vinton, Iowa, formerly from Pittsburg, Pa., and has been engaged as salesman in the several drug stores ever since, until he went into business for himself, in April, 1875. Though their building is not so new or nice as the others, they are doing a good business. Mr. Phillips, familiarly known as "old Phil," is at present in Wales, his native place. In Ollie's case we shall have to reverse the saying, "last but not least," in matter of stature we mean.

Learning that the Working Band, the Congregational Society, met that afternoon at the pleasant home of Mrs. Lunt, we looked in upon them, and they certainly looked very happy and seemed to be enjoying themselves; they have prepared a great many fancy and useful articles for the fair they expect soon to hold, the proceeds of which are to furnish their church. Mrs. A. E. Todd, wife of the

minister, is president of this society, and Mrs. Dr. Miller, secretary. The *life* of the society is Mrs. Gharrett.

Now we'll go the post office, and then home. We found the business of the office for the last quarter was as follows: No. of money orders issued, 377; amount of money received $4,907.79; amount of fees, 42.90; No. of money orders paid, 184; amount required to pay them, $2,350.75; No. of letters mailed, 17,750; No. received, 16,550; greatest No. mailed in one day, 330; average number per day, 225. H. C. Trout, post master since 1874.

The first thing we did Saturday morning, was to go to Masonic Hall, over J. P. McQuistion's store. It was locked up so we could not get in, but one of the good brothers informed us that the hall was 19x50 ft. The Lodge was chartered in 1870. It now has a membership of forty. The Odd Fellows meet in the same hall. This latter Lodge was chartered in 1871, and has a membership of one hundred.

The Congregational Church on Division street was built in 1871, Captain Stuart donating the lot whereon to build. It will seat two hundred persons; has an organ and a good choir, Mrs. Todd, organist; Mrs. Adams, soprano. By the efforts of the Working Band, a part of the Church has been carpeted. This society has a membership of forty; a flourishing Sabbath school of ninety pupils, Mr. Reed superintendent. Rev. A. E. Todd, the minister, is a native of Massachusetts, and was educated at Yale College.

Speaking of Sabbath schools, we are reminded of the first one held in Stuart. The first building erected after the town was laid out, was used as a grocery store and post office, as spoken of in the beginning of this chapter. A Sabbath school, under the direction of William Crow, and numbering as many pupils and teachers as could crowd in, was held in this building. Captain Stuart happened in one morning as they were trying to get $10 subscribed for a library. The Captain told them if they would buy a $30 library, he would give them $15. He also

promised them a better place wherein to hold their school, in three weeks, and in three weeks from that day the school was held in the Stuart House.

Captain Stuart also donated the lot upon which the Methodist Church is built. This is a nice little frame 40x60 ft., nicely finished and capable of seating three hundred persons. Here, too, is an organ and a choir, led by S. C. Walters. Mr. Martin, the minister, is a native of Indiana and was educated at Asbury University. This society, too, has a Sabbath school, numbering one hundred and fifty pupils, Mrs. Dr. Beach, superintendent. These items concerning the churches, we learned from members, as we could not attend services until the next day, there being none held on Saturday.

The lot for the Catholic Church was sold by Captain Stuart, at half price, and in the fall of 1875, the Church, which is not yet finished, was built at a cost of $3,000. Service is held by Rev. Father Gaul, of Atlantic, but the society expects soon to have a resident priest.

Services are conducted in the Episcipal Chapel, by Rev. J. S. Read, of Des Moines.

There is also a Christian Church on the south side, which was built in the early part of 1875. This society numbers about twenty members, and employs the Rev. Mr. Kennel, of De Soto, to conduct religious services occasionally.

Having learned these particulars, and rested ourselves with a good dinner, we went, upon invitation, to the hospitable home of Mrs. Dr. Dosh, to meet the Ladies Mite Society of the Methodist Church, and found a happy and united little band, with Mrs. Dr. Beach, as president, and Mrs. Dr. Dosh, as secretary. The pecuniary object of the society, is the furnishing of the church, but the primary object, is the promotion of good will, the better acquaintance, and sociability of its members.

If we are ever inclined to be homesick, it is Saturday evening, when the week's duties are done, and we have a moment to give to the indulgence of reveries, wherein child-

hood's home, absent loved ones, and far away scenes take the place of reality. Thus indulging, we were leisurely tracing our way homeward, when "Home, Sweet Home" in the very style to suit our mood, came floating gently down to us from the Silver Cornet Band. This band was organized in 1872, the citizens subscribing from $150 to $200, brass instruments being purchased at the time. In 1875 the band purchased silver instruments, at a cost of from $600 to $700. Upon the organization of the band J. T. Montgomery was elected leader, which position he has ever since held. At the outset, not one of them, unless it was the leader, could play a tune correctly; now they furnish music for the neighboring towns, going as far, upon one occasion, at least, as Illinois. To illustrate the proficiency they have made in so short a time, as their invitation to Illinois would indicate, we will tell you a little story. The next day after the burning of the flouring mill, two suspicious looking men were arrested and tried before 'Squire Moulton; Captain Stuart acting as prosecutor. It was alleged they were seen lurking near the mill the evening previous, and they were trying to prove an *alibi*. They asserted that they were in the grove north of town, at the time indicated, and the Captain asked them who else was there. They answered, "the band." "What were they playing?" queried he, "Coming Through the Rye," promptly answered the witness. "That's so; I've no more questions to ask." Some one wanted to know of Mr. S. why he accepted that answer as final. "Oh, I *know* its true, for that's all they can play."

Monday morning we went to school, to the new school house, a fine brick building, 48x54 ft., two stories high, besides a high basement, with five ordinary school rooms and two recitation rooms. It was built in 1875 by Mr. Corry, and is the best building in the county, and much better than those usually built by towns, the size of Stuart. Cost of the building, $11,000. Stuart was made an independent district in the spring of 1872, and the first school

board elected was J. W. Hayes, president, J. E. Gharrett, J. Wolfinger, C. Green and Wm. Leach. To go back to the early times, the first school house built here was in 1870, by Kenworthy and Stuart, and when this sub-district was organized, the school district bought it of them. Besides this house, we had a school over McCann's (now Ryan's) store, and finally we used the Christian Church for another school room, and when they all "ran over" we built the present house of which we are justly proud. We have two hundred and seventy-four pupils enrolled, five teachers, with Prof. J. T. Marvin as principal. Mr. Marvin is a native of Oneida county, New York; was educated at Grinnell and at the University at Iowa City.

In room No. 4, we found Miss Eva Blanchard, surrounded by a happy little group, who seemed perfectly at home—a good sign in a school room. Miss Blanchard was born at Ft. Covington, New York, and educated at Ft. Covington Seminary.

Miss Ellen P. Hall, a native of Osceola, Stark county, Illinois, and educated at Rockford Seminary, presides, with a graceful dignity, over No. 3.

Miss E. J. Decker, in No. 2, was born at Aurora, N. Y. and educated at Aurora Seminary.

Miss Ida B. Crockett, in No. 1, is a native of Kittery, Maine, and was educated at the Illinois Normal at Englewood. Miss Crockett is a daughter of J. G. Crockett, foreman of the railroad shops, and has been a resident of Stuart for the past five years, except when away at school.

The present is a very efficient corps of teachers, and are doing a good work for Stuart. They have the encouragement so necessary to teachers, in the knowledge that their efforts are appreciated. Prof. Marvin has, with the assistance of his pupils, started a nice library, having already between twenty and thirty volumes. The present school board is comprised of the following named gentlemen: W. P. Moulton, president, O. B. Ward, M. Ryan, James Laird,

and J. E. Sidebotham. Charles Berner, treasurer; D. Felgar, secretary.

Speaking of teachers, we found three music teachers; Mrs. Wick, Miss Piper, and Miss Savage, of Elmira, N. Y., a sister to A. H. and A. A. Savage.

We next interviewed the Lecture Association. B. S. Adams, president; D. Felgar, secretary; W. P. Moulton, J. B. Blanchard and J. Tennant, executive committee. This Association was organized in the fall of 1875, and has furnished Stuart with entertainments she otherwise would have lacked.

Next, in perfect Madam Grundy style, we sought to acquaint ourselves with the antecedents and business of our physicians. We first called upon Dr. Le Roy, he being our oldest acquaintance in the fraternity, having known him for the last seven years. The Doctor came to Guthrie county in the fall of 1869, locating at Panora, but removing to Stuart in 1870, having previously practiced his profession in Buffalo, N. Y., and Davenport, Iowa. Since his removal to this county he has twice had the western fever, and has lived (engaged in the practice of medicine) in Council Bluffs, Iowa, St. Joseph, Missouri, and San Deigo, Southern California. Iowa appeared to be his destined home, and he has, at last, permanently located in in the town of Stuart, where he has erected one of the finest brick drug stores in Western Iowa. The Doctor was born in Ohio, and studied his profession in the city of Dublin, Ireland. His experience in the treatment of all classes of diseases, is quite extensive, having had sixteen years practice in various towns and cities in the United States.

The first physician in Stuart was a Dr. Horton, who practiced here a short time, when he sold out to Dr. Dosh, who came here in May, 1870, from Davenport. The Doctor was born in New York, and was educated in his profession at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He commenced the practice of his profession in Stuart, where he has resided ever since; he is our pioneer doctor. In October, 1875, Dr. Dosh

associated with himself in the practice of medicine, Dr. J. H. Kersey, who is a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, and received his academic education at Spring School, Indiana; his medical education at Ann Arbor and Bellevue, New York. The Doctor came to Dallas county in 1869, and to Guthrie in October, 1875.

Dr. W. H. H. Crandall commenced the practice of medicine at Windsor, Brown county, New York, in 1840. In 1843 he went to Pennsylvania where he continued in constant practice until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he went into the United States service. In 1863 he was discharged on account of disability, caused by over-work in the field. The Doctor came to Des Moines, from Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1864, and to Stuart in 1874. He is a thorough reformer, having been one of the first members of the United States Reform Association. The Doctor has manufactured as well as used the "new remedies" for thirty years.

Dr. D. Beach, a native of Ohio, was educated at Keokuk, Iowa. He came to Des Moines in 1859, where he practiced medicine for fifteen years. He came to Stuart in 1874, and expects to remain here. Previous to his coming to Des Moines, he spent six years in California. The Doctor's office is on Nassau street, between Division and Tremont.

Dr. James E. Roper was born in Edgefield district, S. C.; was educated at S. B. M. College, at Macon, Georgia. Came to Iowa in 1869, and to Stuart in 1874. The doctor has practiced his profession for thirty-three years.

Our researches among the attorneys of Stuart, elicited the following information: Charles Haden, Esq., whom we found at home, up stairs, one door east of the post-office, was born and educated on Nantucket Island. He came to Guthrie county on the 4th of October, 1875, in a most violent rain storm. At that time there was but one other lawyer in the county, Col. Nichols. In 1860, when the county seat was removed to Guthrie Centre, Mr. Haden followed it, and when it returned to Panora, in 1862, re-

turned with it; where he remained until 1857, when he came to Stuart. Previous to his coming to Iowa, he practiced law in Indiana. Mr. Haden, coming to Guthrie county in her infancy, identified himself with her interests, and he is entitled to much credit for the persistency with which he has worked for her good.

E. R. Fogg was born at Stetson, Maine; was educated at East Maine Conference Seminary; came to Panora in August, 1865. In 1867 he was married to Miss C. Mount. In 1872 he went to Council Bluffs, where he remained but a short time; in the fall of the same year he turned his face eastward, and stopped at Stuart; where he has remained ever since. Mr. Fogg is Stuart's oldest lawyer, and practically her first. A man whose name I have forgotten and cannot learn, came here to practice law, but for some unaccountable reason, left town clandestinely. This was previous to Mr. Fogg's coming.

C. S. Fogg was born at Stetson, Maine; was educated at Bucksport, Maine, and also graduated in the law department of the Iowa State University. Mr. Fogg practiced his profession a short time in Panora, and came to Stuart in September, 1872. His office is on Division street.

B. S. Adams is a native of Pennsylvania; was educated at Davenport, where he commenced the practice of law. He came to Guthrie county in 1868, settling at Panora, where he remained five years. He came to Stuart in 1873.

West of J. P. McQuistion's dry goods store, there was built in March, 1876, a new office 16x40 feet, one and a half stories high. This is the office of the new law firm—Messrs. Tait & Failor—who came here from Newton, January, 1876. Mr. Tait, a native of Ohio, was educated at Mount Union College, Ohio. Mr. B. F. Failor, also a native of Ohio, was educated at Wettenburg, same State.

"Well," exclaimed my friend Isaac, as we came down from this last office; "I enjoy these visits, but I'd like to

know how many more lawyers we are going to see?" "We have but one more—Col. Raney—but we will see him when we go the Register office." "We've not been to the blacksmiths' yet." "Well, we will go and see one of the old settlers first; I mean D. Hardy, on Division street, who came to Guthrie county in 1855. In May, 1855, he started a blacksmith shop in Panora, and with the exception of the time he was in the army, (of which we will speak in another chapter,) he has plied his trade and is said to be one of the best mechanics in the business. Mr. Hardy came to Stuart in 1871.

On the same street, south of Nassau, we found Mr. Nelson, blacksmith and wagon maker, who came to Stuart in November, 1874. Mr. Nelson runs a steam emery wheel for polishing plows, &c.

Mr. Williams, on west Division street, and F. Orbit, on Nassau, commenced business, respectively, in 1874 and 1875.

Mr. Middleton, on the south side, and Messrs. Rodecker & Pearson, finish the list of blacksmiths. I believe we have been everywhere but to the printing offices and the cemetery. We will first go and visit the Locomotive office on Division street, south side. The Stuart Locomotive was founded in January, 1871, by H. O. Hall, and sold to Capt. Stuart in the fall of 1872. The first year of Mr. Stuart's proprietorship, Chas. Morris edited the paper. In November, 1873, J. J. Flynn took editorial control of the paper. The Locomotive has a circulation of 1,000; is the official paper of Adair county, and has a large circulation in Guthrie county. The office is supplied with good newspaper and job presses. Another fixture of the office is Mr. John Thode, foreman, who commenced with the foundation of the paper and has faithfully "staid by" ever since. Mr. Flynn, editor, was born at Saratoga Springs, New York; was left an orphan at the age of three years. At thirteen years of age he went to live with the Hon. John Conklin, cousin to Hon. Roscoe, with whom he commenced his education, having the advantage

of an extensive library. He continued his studies at Vermont Conference Seminary; came west and taught school one year, and finally graduated at North Western University, Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Flynn came to Stuart in the spring of 1873, taught school during the summer and fall, and while his school was yet in session, took editorial contol of the Locomotive. He is also editor of the Greenfield Transcript, of which Chas. Stuart is proprietor.

My friends began to think me quite rude for quizzing people so, and had started down stairs while I stood gazing, transfixed, upon a genuine live curiosity. It was two huge objects, about the same size, connected by something that looked like a large wire, or stem, and surrounded by a halo—no, that's not the word; let me see, it was an aura—no, that is not it either; well, it was a misty something, any way. I gave it a glance and involuntarily took a step backward, toward the door; I looked again and took another step; then I whispered to the editor: "Are you a materializing medium?" "Oh, no indeed; why?" "I thought the Siamese twins were dead." "Oh, yes; they've been dead a year or two." "Well, isn't that their ghost?" "*That?* oh, no; *that* is the old meerschaum and Jack Thode." It occurred to me just then, that our friends wanted to see me down stairs.

Our next "quizzing" place was the Register office. The Register was established in 1872 at Fontanelle, by Col. J. Raney, editor and proprietor, and moved to Stuart in October, 1875. Though the paper has been running here but six months, it already has a circulation of seven hundred. A little historical sketch of the hand press used in this office, may not be uninteresting. In 1832, Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, brother to Hon. Owen Lovejoy, established at St. Louis, the St. Louis Observer, a religious paper, which was fearless and out-spoken, against all wrong-doing; the injustice and impolicy of slavery, received its full share of attention, and the paper was consequently called by its enemies, an abolition paper. In 1836,—St.

Louis having become a very uncomfortable place for him—he went to Alton, Illinois, and continued the publication of the Observer (changing the name to "The Alton Observer"). Amid the revilings and insults of his enemies, and the personal violence of infuriated mobs, he continued to edit the paper until the 17th of August, 1837, having, during this time, had three presses destroyed by pro-slavery mobs. He went to Cincinnati and purchased another press, which arrived at Alton on the 6th of November, and was guarded that night by the mayor and others; but on the night of the 7th, the warehouse wherein it was stored, and which was guarded inside by Mr. Lovejoy and a few friends, was sursurrounded by a mob, who, seeing no other way to accomplish their fiendish purpose of destroying the press and types, set fire to the building, murdered Lovejoy and several others, by shooting, and threw the press into the river. This same press was afterwards fished out of the river, cleaned, up and brought to Washington, Iowa. It has changed hands a great many times, and finally "brought up" in the Adair Register office, and was brought to Stuart by Col. Raney when he moved the paper here in 1875. Besides possessing historical interest, it is the oldest press in the State. Col. Raney was born in Tennessee, and educated at Wabash College, Indiana. He followed the trade of carpenter and builder for several years in New York, and finally moved to Joe Davis county, Illinois; where, in May, 1861, he enlisted in the United States service, as Captain of Co. E., 15th Ill. Inf. For meritorious conduct at Pittsburg Landing, April 6th and 7th, 1862, he was promoted to Major. In November, the same year,he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and to Colonel by brevet in September, 1865, having served during the entire war. The Colonel came to Adair county in 1866, practiced law two years, was chosen Clerk of the Court, which position he occupied four years. In April, 1876, he sold the Register to Mr. Charles R. Wright. Mr. Wright was born near Hagerstown, Md., in October, 1844. In December, 1860 he removed to Ohio,

and in 1861 enlisted in the United States service in the 25th Ohio Infantry, and served in the ranks until the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, at which battle he was wounded and remained in hospital until December, 1863. On the 25th of December, he was commissioned by President Lincoln as A. Q. M., and ordered to duty on Morris Island, S. C. In March, was ordered to Jacksonville, Florida, where he remained until February, 1865. In 1872 he came to Davenport, Iowa, and for nearly a year worked as a compositor in the Gazette office. From Davenport he removed to Adel, Dallas county, in 1873; since which time he has been employed as mechanical manager of the Dallas County News and Dexter Herald. Mr. Wright has been engaged in the printing business nearly eighteen years, in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa.

Through the kindness of Mr. Corry we were shown what he calls his den, but it looked to us more like an artist's studio. There were ranged singly and in groups the fated family of Mr. J. T. Montgomery, done in oil, by Mr. Montgomery himself. That of his father is is a very good likeness, while the expressive features of his lovely wife, gazing admiringly upon her baby boy, are so true to life, you cannot but make her doleful fate seem a horrid nightmare, while you gaze through a misty veil at her real self. Mr. M's. master piece is the cluster of fruit in the corner. He has genuine talent, but lacks the opportunity to improve it. What he has done he has done unaided by masters, and in moments snatched from his hours of rest and recreation.

We have too, in Stuart, a poet and an elocutionist, of whom we will speak in another chapter.

As we are so near the Sheriff's office we will go up and ask him to furnish us the census of Stuart for 1875 and 1876. In 1875 the number of males was, 654; No. females, 504. Total, 1,158.

In 1876 the No. of males was, 873; No. of females, 801. Total, 1,674. No. of children born in Stuart, 144. Total

No. on the North Side, 1181. Total on the South Side, 493. Gain over census of 1875, 516.

Mr. J. Tennant, who furnished us these census items, came to Stuart in 1870, and was employed as fireman on the railroad. In August, 1872, he went with Wm. Maxwell to Texas, where he remained a short time. He, with the rest, who went at the same time, came home broken down in health, and did not recover from the Texas that he inhaled, imbibed and absorbed generally, for two or three years.

In 1876 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, with headquarters at Stuart. In whatever place or occupation found, none more steadfast in principle, or truer to a trust assumed, than Judd Tennant.

As the Cemetery is the last place to which any of us wish to go, we drove out there after everything else of interest had been seen. We found it one mile northeast of town, in a beautiful grove of oak trees, high and dry, and a most lovely location for the purpose for which it is designed. Lovely, did I say? Yes, lovely; for here in winter, the scraggy boughs, with their brown leaves, hold the pure mantle of snow, from "trailing" in the earth, and when spring time comes, the wild flowers spring up and teach us a lesson of the universal resurrection. Here too, the happy wild birds may come and sing to us in our humble homes, and who may say we cannot hear them.

The Cemetery was named Oak Grove, from the oak trees which cover its gently sloping knolls. The first interment was that of Mr. A. P. Booth, who died in August, 1874. Mr. Booth was a native of England, and had been, for several years previous to his death, employed by the C., R. I. & P. Railroad Company.

In a short time after this the first grave was made in Oak Grove, another grave was made, and one of nature's loveliest children rests therein. Mrs. Clara, wife of Tommy Holmes, in her beauty and purity, with her life-work just begun, was called from love and duty, from wifehood and

motherhood, from all that makes life grand and noble, and mourned and beloved by all who knew her, she rests in peace in her beautiful home. There are a great many graves here now, and while we wandered from one to another, we related the sad occurrences connected with the removal of some of these silent ones.

Never shall we forget the thrill of horror which ran through our community, on Saturday night, July 3, 1875, when messengers brought the news of the drowning of Mrs. J. T. Montgomery and two children, her father-in-law and a Mr. Baker. They had all been to a Fourth of July celebration (the Fourth coming on Sunday, it was celebrated on Saturday) at Greenfield, Adair county, and were returning in the evening. They arrived at Middle river, just at dusk, and as they had had no trouble crossing in the morning, supposed it perfectly safe. There was no bridge at this place, so the river had to be forded. The terrible rain of the night previous had so swollen the stream as to make it extremely hazardous crossing, but Mr. Montgomery being fearless and rather daring, attempted the perilous feat. When midway of the stream, the wagon bed became detached and floated down stream, with all its precious freight, and all were lost save Mrs. John Montgomery and one of Mrs. J. T. Montgomery's children. J. T. Montgomery, husband of the unfortunate lady, had remained at Greenfield with the band, of which he is leader. The bodies were not recovered until Tuesday evening, when they were followed to Oak Grove by the largest concourse of people ever gathered together in the county.

Speaking of drowning reminds us; there have been four deaths by drowning in the railroad pond, west of town. In 1874 a boy by the name of Millis was drowned while bathing; in the summer of 1875 Sherman Smith was drowned in the same manner. Late in the autumn of 1875 two brothers—Sidebotham—were drowned while skating. The elder brother, a lad of fourteen, broke through the ice, and in his efforts to rescue him, the younger brother also went

under, and both were drowned. It has been Mr. Thomas Hubbard's lot to assist in recovering each of these bodies. As this seems to be a recital of horrors, we will tell you of one more. In the fall of 1870 a Miss Jennie Swanson, while in a temporarily deranged state of mind, threw herself before an approaching train, and was horribly mutilated, her head being severed from her body.

I think of still another, which however, did not terminate fatally. In the summer of 1872 Johnny Hayes was struck by a ball club, which slipped from the hands of Arthur Piatt, a school-mate. Though a severe surgical operation was had, and a three month's sickness followed the accident, yet the little fellow bore it all bravely, recovered, and is now living in Chicago.

Lest I have overlooked any one, I will recapitulate and see. There are in Stuart, 2 hotels; 5 boarding houses; 1 bank; 2 lumber yards; 2 hardware stores; 4 drug stores; 7 grocery stores; 3 meat markets; 2 bakeries and restaurants; 2 shoe stores; 2 clothing stores; 3 milliners; 3 jewelers; 2 carriage and wagon shops; 5 blacksmith shops; 2 harness and saddlery stores; 2 livery stables; 2 elevators; 1 steam flouring mill; 1 furniture store; 3 music stores; 2 sewing machine rooms; 3 agricultural implement warehouses; 5 dry goods stores; 1 feed store; 3 carpenters and builders, with about 50 assistants; 2 coal dealers; 2 tailors; 1 barber; 1 gunsmith; 5 billiard and other saloons; 5 drays and express wagons; 3 laundries; 1 boot black; 1 veterinary surgeon; 1 auctioneer; 2 brick makers; 4 live stock dealers; 2 telegraph offices; 2 halls; 5 churches; 1 school house; 3 ministers; 6 lawyers; 7 physicians; 1 dentist; 5 real estate dealers; 3 insurance agents; 5 school teachers; 3 music teachers; 2 secret societies; 2 news papers; 2 libraries; 1 silver cornet band; 1 photographer; a lecture association; post office, and cemetery. We have besides a deputy sheriff, a poet, a painter and elocutionist. The railroad shops; several coal banks near town, which furnish a very fine article of coal, 2 milk wagons and a brew-

ery, I believe complete the list. This, when we consider that it is but just seven years since the first house was built in Stuart, is an excellent showing.

Note.—Stuart was "written up" in February and March, and there have been several changes in the business houses which I will note briefly.

The Dean House was purchased in August by Mr. Dutton, who came from Dexter. Mr. D. and family are good, intelligent people, desirable neighbors, and we welcome them, but we regret to lose Mr. and Mrs. Dean. Mr. D. is here yet, but his wife is at present with friends in Mo. We hope she will return, as we cannot well spare her. She is one of the few women who have the courage to assert their individuality and live accordingly; not copying Mrs. Grundy nor any of her numerous relatives. Mrs. Dean was born in Genesee county, N. Y., educated at Pembroke, same State. Though petite in stature and delicate in health, she has accomplished much good. Having no children of her own, she has always given a home to one or more homeless girls, who have found in her a mother indeed, for mother love asserts itself in good women, though they have never borne children. Discountenancing wrong, yet ever ready to forgive and lend a helping hand to the erring, she lives out the belief that "to err is human; to forgive divine."

J. P. Mcquistion, has returned to the oil regions, where he is interested in oil wells, and a Mr. Persons has opened a hardware store in the place occupied by the former gentleman.

J. Taylor has opened a grocery in Moulton, & Little's place, (where they kept a shoe store,,) and Mr. Moulton is editing the Locomotive, Mr. Flynn having gone to Dubuque, where he is engaged, with the editorial staff, upon the "Times."

Mr. Savage, the baker, (having married Miss Lou Dudley) has removed to Penn., and a Mr. Mack has opened a shop at the same stand.

The firm of Tait & Failor is changed to Tait & Zeiger.

Mr. Leonard has gone out of business, and another harness shop has been opened on Division street, north of Nassau, by Mr. Huffman.

A new furniture store has been opened in one of Mr. Tait's new buildings, west of Walters' music store, by E. M. Cross.

We have also two new meat markets. One on the South Side, by Mr. Fox, and one on Division street by Mr. Aultman.

There has been a change in the school, too, Mr. Marvin retiring, and Prof. Cotton taking the place of Principal. The first school the Professor attended, at Bedford, Pa., was taught by Miss Matilda Marvin, now the mother of Sankey, the singer, (Moody's Sankey.)

The seating capacity of our school house is 240, and the number of pupils attending school 356. The Episcopal Chapel is used as a school room.

Another hardware store has just been opened by a Mr. Smythe.

A Loan and Insurance office by S. P. Rhoades.

CHURCHES.

The first religious service held in the county was by Rev. Michael Hare, of Des Moines, in 1850, at the residence of Mr. Kunkle, in Jackson township. Mr. Hare was of the M. E. Church, and preached occasionally at the cabin of Mr. Kunkle, and also at the home of Mr. Bay, in Cass.

The first Church building was the historical Presbyterian Church, in Panora, which was built in 1856.

In 1852 the friends of the U. B. Church effected an organization in Panora, but built no church until '61.

In 1853 about a dozen persons, who had removed from Indiana, and settled on Beaver Creek, organized themselves into a society called the Church of God, sometimes known as Winebrennarians. For several years they had no minister of their own, but kept up their meetings with but little

preaching, until 1862, when Elder Nye settled among them. They number at present about sixty members, and their pulpit is regularly supplied by Elder Richardson, of Dexter.

In some things this society is quite peculiar; having no discipline, or articles of faith; taking the scriptures as their only rule; taking no distinctive name, other than that the church was designated by in the days of the apostles, and in the washing of each others feet as a religious ordinance. In their meetings they give the largest liberty to all christian people, allowing any one who desires, to take part in their exercises, claiming every christian person as a brother or sister. At Enos Miller's residence, and at the old Beaver school house, appointments have been kept up for twenty years.

In 1862 a Congregation of Brethren, formerly known as German Baptists, or Dunkers, was organized by Elder H. Flory, Joel Brubaker and Geo. Kinny, ministers, and Wm. Bennett and David Miller, deacons, who held a series of public meetings, and also a council meeting, at which it was decided that a love feast should be held, in June of the same year, at the residence of D. Brumbaugh.

During the progress of these meetings, all persons holding letters of membership, united with the Indian Creek Church, which, at that time, embraced six or more counties.

At the time of holding the first love feast, the Congregation had eight members, namely; Jacob Walters, J. W. Deihl, J. D. Haughtelin, A. H. Haughtelin, Eliza Haughtelin, S. A Chamberlin, Catherine Walters and Lydia Brumbaugh.

In June, 1865, 'Coon River Congregation came into existence, with Des Moines river as its eastern boundary, the south line of this tier of counties as its southern boundary, and with no known western or northern boundary.

In 1871, B. E. Plaine and A. McClaren, generously donated three acres of ground to the society, whereon to build a meeting house, and for a burying ground. The building

was erected in 1873. The present membership is one hundred and twenty; five ministers; two of them ordained elders, or bishops, and five deacons.

The church building is 40x40 feet in size, and cost $2,000.

In the winter of '55 the Friends held volunteer meetings, at the residence of David Bowles and others in Penn township. After holding meetings for several months they were visited by a minister, or traveling Friend, by the name of Daniel Wood, who advised them to request for a preparative meeting. This, however, was not then granted. An established meeting for worship only, was granted in the fall of '55, and a preparative meeting shortly thereafter. The volunteer meetings commenced with a mere handful of worshipers, and when their first "request" was made there were but nine families in this society. In 1856 Bear Creek monthly meetings were held here and at Bear Creek alternately. In 1865, there being a sufficient number of members, Summit Grove monthly meeting was established. Their church edifice, known as the Summit Grove meeting house, near Stuart, was built in the autumn of '56.

Spring Valley preparative meeting, in Thompson township, forms a part of Summit Grove monthly meeting.

The number of families belonging to this meeting is sixty.

As most of the churches and church organizations are spoken of in the history of the different towns and townships, I will not give them here.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the county was a "subscription school," taught by Spencer Catlin, in 1852, at his own residence, a log house, in the Kunkle neighborhood. The number of pupils was 15.

The first school house built in the county was at Panora, in 1853, and the first public school, taught by Dr. Sloan, in December, 1853.

This was a frame building, Richard Gilbert, builder, and

besides its use for school purposes, took the place of church, court house, town hall, etc.

Theophilus Bryan, M. Leinart and Richard Gilbert composed the first school board for Cass township.

As the county became more thickly settled, a school was taught in nearly every neighborhood, sometimes at the cabin of one of the settlers, and sometimes a house was built for that purpose.

As the townships were organized and made district townships, houses were built by the district.

In order to show what advancement we have made in educational matters, the old settlers interested, if any remain in the county, will allow me to relate an "anecdote" or two, illustrative of the manner in which some of our early shools were conducted. When Highland was made a district township, it was not divided into sub-districts for some time. There was but one school house in the township for several years, though there were several schools taught.

The first school taught in this township was by a Mr. McCoy, a man habitually *so very* tired as to sleep most of the time, and when the children thought it time to recite, they would wake him up and inform him that their lessons were ready.

Another school in Highland was obtained and conducted in an entirely original manner. One Morden who was sub-director for his district, induced a friend to represent him, to the County Superintendent, as being well qualified for the position of teacher. His excuse for not seeing that official in person, was urgent business in another direction.

The friend secured a certificate for him, and being sub-director, he hired himself and taught by proxy, his wife doing, or pretending to do the teaching. She began with six or seven pupils, but they dropped off, one by one, until she had but two or three left.

One day a neighbor from another district, seeing one of her former pupils running at large, asked him why he was

not in school. "O, 'cause the school ain't worth a———; the school ma'am washes, cooks, sweeps and keeps school all at one time; then she doctors folks, too."

She taught in the same shanty in which the family resided, and when Mr. M. went to draw his pay, he brought in a bill for fuel, house rent, and teacher's wages.

In another sub-district, in a neighboring township, there lived one family, consisting of a man, his wife and two small children.

At a meeting of the school board, in which he represented his sub-district, he asked for a stove, with which to heat the school room, saying he would furnish the room. A warrant was given him, with authority to purchase a stove, which he did without delay, and without delay he proceeded to set it up, in place of his old cook stove, which was worn out. He had bought a new cooking stove which should answer the double purpose of heating the school room and cooking the family dinners. The pipe ran up through the ceiling and through a low upper room, a drum being placed upon it, in this room, which was converted into a school room.

He next hired his wife as teacher, and two or three times a day she went up to the school room, by climbing a ladder, little thinking she was climbing the "ladder of Fame;" it was the very necessary and almighty dollar that prompted her. She, too, charged for fuel, rent and wages.

This last story comes from Union township, which furnishes another interesting school item.

One of the sub-districts contained but one family, yet the township had furnished them a house. As in the other cases, the man hired his wife to teach the school, which was composed of her own four or five little ones. Teachers wages at this time were $30 per month.

One warm day she carried a large basket of wool to school—it was not Mary's little lamb—and set the pupils picking it.

The work was progressing finely and all seemed happy;

she was, no doubt, revolving in her mind, the problem of how many yards of flannel it would be necessary to make, in order to clothe that school, when a shadow fell across the floor. Great Heavens! Poe's Raven cast not a blacker shade than this to her. There stood the County Superintendent!

Whether he drilled that school in the intricacies of wool picking, tradition saith not. Neither does tradition say whether any of the above teachers went to Congress. They certainly deserve well of their country.

In 1856 there were but four townships in the county, viz: Cass, Jackson, Bear Grove and Dodge.

In 1863 there were eleven districts in the county and forty-five sub-districts. No. of school houses, three brick and twenty-three frame.

The earliest report on file in the County Superintendent's office, is for the period between October 5, 1865, and October 4, 1866. From this report we have

No. district townships	12
Sub-districts	52
No. persons between the ages of 5 and 21, males, 832; females	804
No. schools in the county	51
No. pupils attending in the county	1341
No. teachers in the county, males, 38; females	43
Average compensation for teachers per week, for males, $8.25; for females	$5 95
Average No. days taught, for winter, 2743; for summer	2704
Average cost of tuition per week, for each pupil is, for winter, $ .64; for summer	$ 52
Aggregate amount paid teachers during the year is	$7 781 02
Amount of teachers' fund in hands of District Treasurers	861 47

NO. OF SUB-DISTRICTS.

Cass	8	Penn	4	Dodge	3	Union	1
Centre	8	Orange	4	Beaver	1	Bear Grove	2
Jackson	8	Thompson	5	Highland	1	Panora, Ind.	2
Total							12—52

During this period James L. Grandstaff was Superintendent, the first in the county.

G. C. Miller, our present very efficient Superintendent,

reports in 1875, a school population of 3,633, and 126 schools.

District townships, in 1875, were 15; Independent districts, 3.

(Penn and Jackson townships have since organized Independent districts.)

No. teachers employed, 95 males; 116 females.
Average paid teachers, $30.15 males; $29.61 females.
Between the ages of 5 and 21, 1,930 males; 1,703 females.
No. school houses, frame, 114; brick, 4.
Value of the same, $57,875.
Value of the apparatus, $1,599.
Volumes in library, 39.
Teachers' fund on hand at last report, $4,436.82.
School house fund, credit $16,517.65.
Contingent fund, credit $5,638.56.

Guthrie county has the honor of being the first county in the State, to comply with the Act of the Legislature in its session of 1874, creating County High Schools.

At present, the school is being taught in the old Court House, at Panora, but the contract has been let for building a new brick building, the people having voted a portion of the Swamp Land Fund to that purpose.

A brief history of this fund will not be out of place here.

The swamp land fund of Guthrie county, originated from a donation of the swamp and overflowed lands of the State of Iowa, by the United States, under an Act of Congress, passed in 1850. The Legislature of Iowa conveyed to the different counties of the State, such of these lands as lay within the limits of each county.

The county of Guthrie ordered the selection of the swamp lands, in the spring of 1855; the agent, Capt. Thos. Seely, who was appointed by Judge James Henderson, selected and returned to Commissioner of the General Land Office, in July following, 11,700 acres.

Of this amount, all with the exception of 720 acres, had

been sold by the United States, previous to the approval of the selections, made by the county agent, by the Commissioner. Of the last named amount, 400 acres have been patented to the county, and the Government has indemnified the county for 2,400 acres, sold for cash, amounting to $3,000, and 4,440 acres in scrip which was located in Carroll county. By the sale of this last named amount, the county has realized $22,000. Estimated value of land now owned by the county, is $2,000. Total, $27,000.

The county has still a claim of about 5,000 acres, for which the Government has not given indemnity, and 3,200 acres in controversy with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

In February, 1876, by a vote of the people, this fund was decided to be used in the construction of a Court House and a High School building.

The County High School was organized in January, 1876, with M. M. Wagner, as principal, and C. E. Peterson, assistant. The school opened with sixty pupils, and the daily average has continued about the same.

The school board is composed of G. C. Miller, president; L. J. Pentecost, secretary; Dr. John Bower, treasurer; Jas. Foster and W. T. Conner, trustees.

G. C. Miller, County Superintendent, is a native of Indiana; came to Guthrie in 1870; was elected to the office in 1873, but his duties began in January, 1874. Mr. Miller was educated at Des Moines.

Mr. Wagner was educated at the State Normal at Potsdam, N. Y., his native place.

Mr. Peterson, who came to Guthrie in 1856 (consequently an old settler though a young man), is a native of Sweden, and was educated at the Agricultural College at Ames.

Under the present management, Prof. F. C. Wildes, a native of Bath, Maine, where he was educated, takes the place of Principal of the High School, the other two gentlemen acting as assistants.

Mr. Wildes came to Iowa in 1869, settling at Burlington, where he remained but a short time; he then removed to Danville, where he resided four years, then to New London, where he remained three years, and came to Guthrie in September, 1876.

On the 8th day of May, 1876, each of the High School boys set out, upon the school grounds, a Centennial tree. May the trees, as well as the boys, "live long and prosper."

As sketches of the schools of the different towns are given in the descpription of the towns, I will not repeat them here.

Every effort is being made to improve our schools, and to raise the standard of qualifications of our teachers. The educational system of our State, while inferior to none, far surpasses in excellence, that of many older States.

Our intelligent people believe, that expenditure in providing schools of the highest order, is economy, and economy is wealth. They appreciate that a close connection exists between intelligence, honesty and a "worldly com petence," while ignorance and vice go hand-in-hand with poverty. They believe with Daniel Webster, that "if we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; but if work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, we engrave upon these tablets, something which no time can efface, but which will brighten to all eternity. The teacher in the common school or the Sabbath school may, with the sunlight of truth, photograph upon the tender minds committed to his charge, a thousand forms of holy beauty."

The contract for building the High School building at Panora, has been let to Jackson & Garlow of that place.

Dimensions of the building are: basement, 58x37, with two wardrobes, 10-2x12-8 and 11-10x11-10; two school rooms in the basement. First floor about the same as the basement. High School room occupies the upper story, and is, in size, 50x34. Main hall, 28x14.

I have obtained, through the kindness of Prof. Wildes, the course of study, introduced by that gentleman and adopted by the High School Board.

GUTHRIE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

First Term.	*Second Term.*	*Third Term.*
Reading,	Physiology,	Physiology,
English Grammar,	English Grammar,	English Grammar,
Arithmetic,	Arithmetic,	Modern Geography,
Algebra,	Algebra,	Algebra.

REGULAR COURSE.

SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, LANGUAGE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.	*Second Term.*	*Third Term.*
Natural Philosophy,	Natural Philosophy,	Chemistry,
Geometry,	Geometry,	Geometry,
German or Latin,	German or Latin.	German or Latin.

Physiology. Lecture every three weeks.

SECOND YEAR.

Chemistry,	Chemistry,	Geology, Eng. Literature } Or Latin Prose Composition.
Trigonometry,	Trigonometry,	General History, or
General History, or	French or Greek,	French or Greek,
French or Greek,	German or Latin.	German or Latin.
German or Latin.		

THIRD YEAR.

Geology, Eng. Literature } Or Latin Prose Composition.	Astronomy, Eng. Literature } Or Latin Prose Composition.	Astronomy, Eng. Literature } Or Greek Prose Composition.
Rhetoric, or French or Greek,	Rhetoric, or French or Greek,	Constitution of U. S., or French or Greek,
German or Latin.	German or Latin.	German or Latin.

FOURTH YEAR.

Zoology, } Or Greek Prose Com-	Zoology, } Or Greek Prose Com-	Civil Government,
Botany, } position.	Botany, } position.	Botany, or Ancient Geography,
Physical Geography, or	Physical Geography, or	Moral Philosophy, or
French or Greek,	French or Greek,	French or Greek,
German or Latin.	German or Latin.	German or Latin.

Music.

Drawing.—One lesson per week.

Classes of the Preparatory Department, and of the first and second years of the regular school, have compositions and declamations each, once in three weeks, *alternately*.

Classes of the Preparatory Department, and of the first, second and third years of the regular school, have spelling and definitions once a week.

Written examinations every four weeks, and also at the close of each term of twelve weeks, upon the work of the term. Upon the last examination depends promotion to higher grades.

Pupils who pass satisfactory examination, will be admitted to the school at the beginning of each term.

At the beginning of each term, a so-called *normal class* is formed for the benefit of those young ladies and gentlemen who expect to teach at the close of the term. But we expect after this year to extend the normal course to at least one year, and have, as requisites for admission, the *completion of the High School course*, or satisfactory examination upon the work included in that course.

This will furnish the county with at least *partially* educated teachers, and will necessarily bring the schools to a much higher grade than they at present have.

Teachers of the school at present:

F. C. Wildes, Principal.
C. E. Peterson,
M. M. Wagner.

POST OFFICES.

Previous to 1852 the few pioneers of Guthrie received their mail matter at Panooch, and McKay, in Dallas county.

In 1852 a petition was sent to the Post Office Department, for a post office at Panora, (the petitioners did not ask for a mail route, as they knew they could not get it,) which was granted, and John Anderson appointed post master. The citizens paid the expenses of carrying the mail, which was done by any person who might be going either way.

The post office was an old straw hat, suspended by a piece of twine from the rafters of the cabin, and when anyone wished to ascertain if the "dear ones left behind" had remembered them, they had only to tip the hat and examine its contents. Mr. Anderson was then living on the Hosier place.

At the expiration of the year, or in 1853, Judge Bryan was appointed post master, and kept the office at his cabin. Valentine Leinart, a lad of eleven years, carried the mail weekly, to and from Redfield, at twenty-five cents a trip; Richard Gilbert's pet pony "Old Phil," figured in this extensive mail arrangement, as he carried the boy. Valentine was regular and prompt, and understood the responsibility of his position. A little girl one day ran after him, holding a letter in her hand, which she wished him to carry to the office for her mother. "No, sir," said he emphatically; "you don't come that on me; you take that letter to the post office, and if *he* gives it to me, I'll carry it."

In 1852 a post office was established in Jackson township, and called Allen, in honor of B. F. Allen, of Des Moines; Hoyt Sherman was then post master at the "Fort," and on the 16th day of August, 1852, J. W. Cummins was commissioned post master. He kept the office at his cabin on the Mount place, until he sold to Mr. Mount in '54, when he resigned and James Mount was appointed.

After Fairview—since Morrisburg—was located, in 1855, the office was moved there, and James Moore appointed post master; he served a short time, when J. J. Morris was appointed.

In May, 1856, a post office was established at Guthrie Centre, and Mr. Charles Huxley, the present incumbent, appointed post master. The office was kept in a little log house on the corner of State and Prairie streets, built by Mr. E. B. Newton, and used as a dry goods and grocery store, as well as a tailor shop; the latter being kept by the post master.

This office was kept up by private means, the citizens,

Capt. Seeley, E. B. Newton, Wm. Tracy and Chas. Huxley, hiring a man to carry the mail to and from Allen post office at Fairview, a distance of thirteen miles. Mr. Huxley carried the mail on horseback, when a horse could travel, and upon his own back when the roads were too bad for a horse.

In July, 1856, a mail route was established from Adel to Magnolia, and the contract for carrying the mail awarded to a Mr. Maddox. This contract was for two years; in the winter of '57, Mr. W. W. Newton, brother to E. B., bought the contract of Mr. Maddox. The next contract (for four years, from July, '58 to July, '62,) was let to Downs & Butler. The next four years (from '62 to '66,) was let to E. B. Newton.

Previous to the establishing of a mail route, these offices were supplied weekly; afterward, semi-weekly. There are now twelve post offices in the county, seven of which have daily mails, namely: Stuart, Guthrie, Casey, Dale City, Panora, Guthrie Centre, and Dalmanutha; while Bear Grove, Dodge, Moffitt's Grove, Tuttle's Grove and Advance, have a weekly, or a semi-weekly mail.

A little over twenty years ago, a mail route was established through the county, and the citizens thought it a gigantic stride (as it was) toward civilization; to-day we can read the morning's "daily," printed at the capital of the State, every morning at breakfast, while those of us who live away from the railroad, can read it at dinner and at tea time.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE WESTERN PIONEER—DEMOCRATIC.

The Western Pioneer was the first newspaper published in the county. It was established at Guthrie Centre, the first issue appearing January 15th, 1856; Wm. Tracy, editor and proprietor. It was printed in a log house 16x18 feet, the same being occupied by a family of sixteen persons.

The house stood half a mile west of town. After publishing the first number, Mr. Tracy purchased the frame of an old saw mill, moved it up to town, and converted it into a a printing office, where he continued the publication of the Pioneer at odd intervals, for several months, after which it was published regularly as a weekly. It was so cold in the mill, they were obliged to heat the press—so the ink would work—by placing under it, a kettle of burning coals.

THE GUTHRIE SENTINEL—DEMOCRATIC.

The first number of this paper was issued January 25th, 1856, at Panora, by John E. Parrish, editor and proprietor. It was issued regularly, weekly; was a small sheet 13x20 inches. The first five issues (I was shown a file of the papers, which is still in Mr. Parrish's possession,) contain President Pierce's message, being continued from one number to another.

In November, 1856, Mr. Parrish sold a half interest in the paper to B. F. Dilly. He then purchased of Wm. Tracy, the Western Pioneer and press. In the winter of 1857 he removed both presses to De Soto, Nebraska, where he published a paper called the Pilot. The "Sentinel" press was afterward removed to Harrison county, Iowa, and the "Pioneer" press left at De Soto.

THE GUTHRIE COUNTY GAZETTE—REPUBLICAN.

This paper was established at Guthrie Centre, in the spring of 1859, by J. B. Beesack, proprietor. In 1861 Stephen H. Springer took charge of the paper as editor and proprietor; at the expiration of one year he moved the office to Panora, where he continued the publication a short time, when he sold out to Mr. Beesack, who removed the "outfit" to Poweshiek county.

THE GUTHRIE COUNTY LEDGER—DEMOCRATIC.

In April, 1861, the Ledger was established at Panora, by V. M. Lahman. S. D. Nichols became a partner, but in a

short time sold his interest to P. H. Lenon, who in turn, sold back to V. M. Lahman. In 1864 D. M. Harris purchased the paper and continued its publication until the fall of 1866, when he removed the press to Missouri Valley, Iowa.

THE GUTHRIE COUNTY NEWS—REPUBLICAN.

In 1864 S. H. Springer established the News, having purchased the press and material at Council Bluffs. In 1865 Dr. E. B. Fenn became a partner. In 1866 they sold to A. F. Sperry and Frank Baker, who changed the name of the paper to The Guthrie Vedette. Sperry & Barker sold to G. W. Cambridge in 1867; and in 1868, Lew Apple, the present editor and proprietor, bought the press and paper.

THE GUTHRIE CENTRE JOURNAL—REPUBLICAN.

This paper was started in 1872, by S. H. Springer, who sold out in the fall of 1873. April 18th, 1874, F. A. Mann purchased the half interest in the Journal, owned by Henry Hess, and in conjunction with H. Kautzman, enlarged and changed the Journal to The Beacon Light, issuing the first number of the latter on the 21st of May, following.

In March, 1875, F. A. Mann purchased the interest owned in the paper by H. Kautzman, and is still its sole editor and proprietor.

The paper is now Independent in politics.

THE STUART LOCOMOTIVE—REPUBLICAN.

The Locomotive was established in 1871, by H. O. Hall, who sold to Capt. Stuart in 1872. Chas. Morris edited the paper, the first year of Mr. Stuart's proprietorship, since which time J. J. Flynn has been its editor.

THE CASEY UNION—REPUBLICAN.

This was established in 1870, by E. M. Day. The paper changed hands several times, and finally, in 1872, Mr. Day

bought back a part of the type and material, and started The State Granger, which flourished only a short time.

THE CASEY CLARION—DEMOCRATIC.

Hartpence & Marshall, editors and proprietors, established this paper in 1872, and in June, 1874, sold to Thos. Boydston, who in turn, sold to Ham. Kautzman, the present editor, in December, 1875.

THE STUART REGISTER—INDEPENDENT.

This paper was removed to Stuart from Fontanelle, in October, 1875, by Col. Raney, editor and proprietor, and sold to Chas. R. Wright, in April, 1876.

CLUB LAW.

Every new settlement or community not under an organized form of government, has its period of transition from first settlement, to a condition of law and order. Though our old settlers were, with very few exceptions, peaceable and honest men, yet as men will differ in their opinions of right and wrong, it was thought best to follow the example of other counties in the State, and make laws whereby they might protect themselves against speculators and others, who might be disposed to dispute their claims.

As there are some who do not understand the laws governing the first settlement of these lands, I will explain as explicitly as possible their main features.

The pre-emption Act, passed by Congress, for the benefit of those settling upon government lands, provided that the heads of families should each have the right to take one hundred and sixty acres of land, and by living upon it, the same should be exempt from entry for the period of twelve months from and after date of first settlement.

"Claim Laws" were enacted by the people for mutual protection, and gave to each head of a family the right to claim 320 acres of land. If a man wished to make a claim

he was obliged to build him a habitation of some sort, usually of logs, or if accessible, rails, put up cob-house fashion, and stay in it one night. He could then file his intentions to make a claim, with the officers of the Club.

In order to retain his claim, the settler must not be absent at any one time to exceed six months; if he remained longer away his claim could be "jumped" by another, who wished to become a bona-fide resident.

It was expected by these claim holders that at the expiration of the pre-emption period, the land would be opened for entry, by the Government. However, before it was opened for entry, it was offered for sale to the highest bidder; if any man failed to prove his pre-emption, another might bid over him. This, in most cases, would have been financial ruin, but the club prevented such disaster. The Government allowed the Claim-holder 160 acres, and the Club allowed him 320 acres, so it must defend his right to the other 160 until he could enter it; by which time it was expected he would have the requisite sum "saved up." It cost him about $1,00 to pre-empt; then he saved the entry price by pennies and dimes; dollars were scarce in those days. For a vault, some of them used an old stocking; others the little tin savings bank, usually possessed by the little ones of the household.

All claim-holders were members of the club, and they elected a committee of five, and adopted such rules and regulations as to them seemed necessary for their protection. All violations of the rules were promptly reported to the committee, who at once called a meeting and notified the Clan of time and place of holding such meeting, and they turned out to a man.

The old settlers of Polk County organized a club in 1848, and the rules and regulations adopted by this organization were afterwards adopted by Dallas and Guthrie counties.

To the Hon. Thos. Mitchell, of Polk County, who was a member of the Club of that County, I am indebted for a copy of the following

RESOLUTIONS :

1st. *Resolved*, That we will protect all persons who do, or may hold claims, against the interference of any person or persons who shall attempt to deprive such claim holders of their claims and improvements by pre-emption, or otherwise.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we will, in all cases, discountenance the speculator, or other person, who shall thus attempt any innovation upon the homes of the rightful settlers; that we will not hold fellowship with such person, and that he be regarded as a nuisance in the community.

3rd. *Resolved*, That no person shall be allowed to pre-empt, or purchase in any form from Government, any land, which shall be held as a claim, unless he shall first obtain the consent of the claimant.

4th. *Resolved*, That the filing of an intention to pre-empt any claim, contrary to the rights of the settler, or claimant, be regarded as an attempt, wrongfully, to deprive the citizen of his home and his claim.

5th. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, and that it shall be their duty to inquire into and adjust all difficulties and contentions in cases where claims are in dispute.

6th. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of said committee to notify any person who shall pre-empt, or attempt to do so by filing his intention to pre-empt the claim of any other person, to leave the vicinity and country, and that they have authority to enforce, a compliance with said notice.

7th. *Resolved*, That we will sustain and uphold said committee in decisions, and in the discharge of all their duties, as defined in the foregoing resolutions.

8th. *Resolved*, That all persons be invited to sign the foregoing resolutions, and that the signers pledge themselves to be governed by the same, and to aid in sustaining the same.

The above resolutions, as before stated, were adopted by the Guthrie County Club.

There were very few cases in this county where complaint was made to the committee, for as a general thing, the rules of the Club were better observed by the pioneers than were Legislative Enactments.

When it became necessary for the committee to use very stringent measures in adjusting disputes, it was called, "Raising the Club."

One instance is related by old settlers in which the Club was raised in a very peaceable manner, or rather in which shrewd measures were taken to avoid the necessity of raising the Club. When the auction sale of land took place at Des Moines, there were two or three speculators awaiting a chance to bid on some choice land in Guthrie, that was "claimed." To prevent this, members of the Club invited them to take a ride down below the Fort, which invitation they accepted, and were kept there until the sale closed.

The land in this part of the State was surveyed in 1850, and opened for entry in 1851.

On the 30th day of June, 1851, William B. Cave entered the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 13, and S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼, and the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, all in township 78 north, Range 30 west, 5th P. M. This was the first land entered in Guthrie County.

The second entry was made by one Samuel Carpenter, a soldier of the war of 1812; who laid an 80 acre warrant on lots 7 and 10, Sec. 2, T. 78, R. 30.

Some of the first settlers, at times had considerable anxiety with regard to their lands, and it required some watching to guard them. Among those who settle any new country, there is always found a class who come for a time, "squat" on, or even enter a piece of land and exist—usually by trapping and hunting—until the march of civilization drives them further west; of course Guthrie county had a few of this class, among whom was one Ingraham who had bought 40 acres of land, near Guthrie Centre. Next to him was a very fine piece, which he coveted, but the land being entered by a non-resident, and he not having

the wherewith to purchase, thought he would obtain the same by strategy. He removed the corner stakes, carried them down near Panora and exchanged them for another set; that is, he put the stakes he had removed from the coveted piece, in the place of those belonging to another, which had not been entered, and vice versa, thinking thus to keep purchasers away until he had saved up money enough to buy the land; but he "counted without his host." Mr. E. B. Newton, who knew the "run" of the sections, discovered the fraud, and Ingraham was compelled to "change back," after which he left for parts unknown.

Another story is told of one Rosecrans, who, when he wished to enter a certain tract of land in the eastern part of the county, and not being able to read the numbers, pulled up a corner stake, and taking it under his arm, walked to Des Moines, and marched boldly into the Land Office, explaining to the Agent that he "wanted the land where that stake belonged." The Agent explained to him the nature and penalty of his act, but in pity to his ignorance, promised not to have him punished, if he would carry back the stake and put it where it belonged. Glad to escape so easily, but trembling at the thought of coming so near the Penitentiary, he did not let grass grow under his feet, in replacing that stake.

This is the same man of whom Mr. E. B. N. afterward purchased a farm, or rather a piece of land. Mr. R. told him to come down on a certain day, and they would go to the "Squires" and have a deed made out, and they would sign it. "Now look a here, ole man," interposed his wife, "wa'ts the use a foolin Mr. N. down here? I won't sign the deed; you *know* I wont." "Yes you will, by G—d; you know you will," roughly replied the husband. At the appointed time all parties put in an appearance at the office of the justice—said office being a little cabin, of course—and Mrs. R. still insisted that she would not sign the deed. The justice remarked that she was evidently there for some purpose, and it seemed to him it would be just as well to

sign it at once, if she was going to do so. "Well, I'll not sign it without a new dress any how," was the diplomatic reply. Upon being promised the dress, she was quite willing to "make her mark."

JUDGES, COURTS, ETC.

Guthrie county is in the Forty-ninth Senatorial, the thirty-ninth Representative, the Seventh Congressional and the Fifth Judicial District. It is also in the Second Circuit of the Fifth Judicial District.

Previous to its organization, Guthrie county was attached to Dallas, for Judicial and Revenue purposes. In 1853 she was added to the Sixth Judicial District, of which James Sloan was elected Judge, in 1851; he resigned in 1852, and Allen A. Bradford appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter was elected in 1853, and resigned in 1855, when E. H. Sears was appointed. In 1856 the boundaries of the district were changed, and C. J. McFarland elected Judge.

In 1858 the boundaries of the district were again changed and:

J. H. Gray elected October 12, 1858.

J. H. Gray elected October 14, 1862.

Died October 14, 1865, and C. C. Nourse appointed October 16, 1865; qualified October 20; resigned August 1, 1866, and H. W. Maxwell appointed to fill vacancy August 1st.

H. W. Maxwell elected August 9, 1866.

H. W. Maxwell re-elected October 11, 1870.

John Leonard elected October 13, 1874.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

F. W. Mott was elected in 1868.

John Mitchell was elected in 1872.

John Mitchell was nominated, and will, in all probability, be elected in 1876.

The first District Court held in the county was in September, 1863, Judge A. A. Bradford presiding; clerk, S. G.

Weeks; sheriff, J. W. Cummins. It was held in the Robberts House, then belonging to Judge Bryan, though unfinished and unoccupied. When the Judge arrived, the County Judge was absent, the sheriff and the clerk were at home, eight or ten miles from Panora, not aware that there would be court. The Judge sent for them, and a jury was called consisting of Richard Gilbert, Asa Cox, Alexander Wasson and Joseph Ricks, the only ones that answered to the call. Two or three defaults were taken and one case tried, that of Dr. Gaff, of Winterset, against A. Moore for professional services. After the case went to the jury, it was compromised by the parties. This was the first law suit in the county, having been previously tried before Justice Hougham; M. L. McPherson for the plaintiff, and Fred Fry for defendant; verdict for the plaintiff. The case was appealed with the above result. At the trial before the justice, several of the jurors were citizens of Dallas county.

At the trial before the District Judge, his Honor paid the witness fees.

Judge Bradford's home was in Sidney, Fremont county; the district then was bounded on the east by a line running east of Dallas county, on the south by the State line, and on the west by the Missouri river. When the Judge came, he drove a mule team and carried his rations with him. He stopped on the prairie, "staked" his mules, ate his lunch, and went up to hold court; while thus engaged, the cattle mutilated his harness to such an extent, as to make it necessary to supply missing parts with rope.

The next term of the District Court was held in the spring of 1854, at which time the first grand and petit juries were impanneled. The Judge—Bradford—"swore" them upon the bible, compelling every grand juryman to kiss the same.

The first criminal prosecution was that of William Rhoades and Noah Trogler, for larceny. At a preliminary

examination before Justice N. Maynard, of Cass township, Rhoades gave bail, but Trogler being unable to do so, was committed to jail in Polk county.

(I have before me the receipt given to our sheriff, by the sheriff of Polk county, upon his becoming the custodian of our prisoner. It bears no date, and runs as follows, *verbatim et literatim:*

"Received of the Sheriff of Guthrie county Iowa the boddy of Noah Trogler, upon an order of Nathan Maner Justice of the Peace, in and for Guthrie county Iowa to detain said Trogler in the jail of Polk county Iowa.

Ft. Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa.

W. H. McHENRY,
Sheriff Polk County, Iowa."

The above bears no date, but was given in January, 1854. This sheriff is at present a resident of Des Moines.

At the trial of the above case, Trogler had no counsel, and the court appointed M. L. McPherson to defend him, which he did by quashing the indictment, which charged him of robbing the store of one Edward Serry; whereas, Edward Serry was only the clerk, the store belonging to one Baker.—The indictment was drawn up by an attorney from Council Bluffs, named Pierce. As soon as Trogler was liberated, McPherson took him aside and informed him he was "a poor devil" and advised him to "git," which sage advice he took without hesitation. He died shortly after, on the Des Moines river.

Rhoades took a change of venue to Cass county.

The county paid McPherson ten dollars for defending Trogler, which was the first attorney's fee ever paid.

The above term was held in the school house. An amusing incident of this term of court, may interest some of our friends on Beaver. Three old settlers came to see what was going on. It rained very hard as they came into town, and they rode at a break-neck speed. Sheriff Cummins came

to the door and called their names—wishing them to serve as jurors;—being unaccustomed to such matters, they supposed they were going to be punished "for running their horses;" one of them hid behind the school-house, while the others went in, trembling with affright. The judge could not articulate distinctly, owing to the effects of a pommeling he had received at the hands of some land owners, or squatters in Fremont county, where he dealt in real estate.

As he could not make himself understood by words, he pointed to the prisoner, when one of the men, (now one of our prominent citizens,) who had been called up to be sworn as a juror, but supposed he was being examined as a witness, called out, "I don't know him; I never saw him; I don't know a thing about it."

The first "trial by jury," was had at this term, being a claim for damages, by M. H. Craig, plaintiff, Griffin Jackson, defendant.

The claim was made in consequence of the shooting, by Jackson's son, of a mare belonging to plaintiff. The witnesses were examined, the attornrys argued the case pro and con in elaborate speeches; the judge charged the jury in as able a manner as his "sore jaw" would permit. The jury retired to deliberate and were much chagrined to find upon count, that there were only eleven of them, in consequence of which, the jury was discharged by the court.

Judge Bradford held another term of court in the fall of 1854.

He was very unpopular as a judge; was self-willed and overbearing. On account of the "land trouble" spoken of, he resigned his position and removed to Nebraska, where his pugilistic proclivities again got him into trouble, and he was shot by a member of the "club," whom he was supposed to have defrauded.

The man was arrested in Nebraska, and taken to Fremont county, Iowa, for trial, but for some reason, a change of venue was taken to Guthrie county. The term came on and the prisoner filed his affidavit for change of venue, be-

cause, as the petition stated, "the people of Guthrie county are too moral to try a case of this character and magnitude."

In 1855 there were two terms of court held by Judge E. H. Sears, also of Fremont county, who was a gentleman of fine appearance and agreeable manners; presided with dignity, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

The first records now in the county, are of the April term of 1855, those prior to that time, if any existed, were probably destroyed in 1855, when E. Serry, the clerk, blew out his candle and his eye with the same breath.

In the spring of 1856, Judge J. C. McFarland—the notorious—held his first term of court in our county. The liquor question seems to have been a very important one, under his regime.

His first charge to the grand jury was some thing like this: "Gentlemen; we have in Iowa, a prohibitory liquor law, and that law must be obeyed. Some talk of the unconstitutionality of this law; if it *is* unconstitutional, that's none of your business. If you know of any man in the county who sells without license, *indict* him and I'll fine him like the devil."

At this time one Daggart kept a saloon in Panora and was indicted by the grand jury, for keeping a nuisance. When McFarland came, in September, to hold court, he, in company with the grand jury, were passing this saloon, when one of them jokingly asked: "Judge, can't you treat us?" "Yes; certainly;" and stepping to the door, he commanded Mr. Daggart to "let this jury have all they want to drink and charge it to me." He and two or three jurymen went in and drank.

Shaking his finger at the saloon-keeper, he "encouragingly" remarked: "Daggart, if you ever ask me to pay for this, I'll have you indicted, d—n you." Daggart, then under indictment, thought to make his fine lighter by toadying to the Court.

Imagine his surprise then, when, after hearing the case and the verdict of the jury, the judge said: "Mr. Clerk, you will enter a fine of $50 and costs." Seeing a look of reproach upon Daggart's face, he pointed his finger at him, and with a face and voice full of scorn said: "You have violated the law and must abide the penalty. The Court understands herself, and if,—as I said before,—she does some times drink a little, that's none of your business." Previous to this, at the same term, he had fined a man ten dollars for drunkness, and in his charge to the jury, among other things, said: "Every man should be punished for this crime, (drunkness.) The Court herself some times gets a little tight, but you nor the grand jury has any thing to do with that; that is not within your jurisdiction. You will therefore" (he had given his reasons for believing the man drunk) "render a verdict of guilty."

A man by the name of Wood, who, by the way, was the first white child born in Keokuk, but was then living in Des Moines, used to come up to Panora with the Judge, pick up a case when he could, or in the absence of the District-Attorney, act in his stead. He went by the euphonious sobriquet of "Old Timber." The judge and he were good friends, but in his gruff way, especially when intoxicated, (and that was not infrequently) His Honor, handled him a little roughly.

Upon one occasion a petition for judgment on a note of hand, came up for hearing and Timber demurred. In a very peremptory manner, the judge overruled the demurrer; said he: "Timber, sit down; I overrule the demurrer." Mr. Wood looked up in amazement, when he again shouted, "Timber, sit down, d—n you! or I'll fine you for contempt." After adjournment Mr. Wood sought an explanation of the Court's treatment. "Why, confound you, if you'd demurred against the note and not against the petition, I'd knock the whole thing out of court for you."

The judge's famous charge to the grand jury, at its

session in April, 1858, has been published several times, but will bear repeating.

After appointing Thomas Roberts foreman, he called him 'Squire. Just able to hold up his head, his tongue loth to perform its wonted task, he began; "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: (hic) you will find the law of Iowa (hic) in the laws of—(hic) of—of Iowa. It is your duty, gentlemen, to see that the said law is not—(hic) not—vi'lated (nodding). You are made, (hic) gentlemen, a body to enquire into every (hic) breach of the—(hic)—the law, and to do this is your sworn—sworn—sworn duty. 'Squire, you will indict" —seeing the jury and every body else ready to laugh, he finished as hurriedly as his "tired condition" would allow. in this lucid strain: 'Squire, you will—(hic)—you will indict every body in the (hic) world, except this court. Mr. Clerk, you will let the 'Squire have—(hic)—have all the books in the world. You will retire, gentlemen, to your—(hic)—Adjourn court, Mr.—(hic)—Mr. Sheriff, to—one—o'clock," and his head, unable to keep its "balance," dropped upon his breast.

The next thing in order was to put the Court to bed, until she "sobered off."

This term of court was held in the Presbyterian church, which then stood east of the square.

Judge McFarland's home was in Boonsboro. In politics he was strongly democratic.

He was chosen a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, which nominated James Buchanan for President, in June, 1856, and took an active part in the campaign following the nomination. In a speech at Newton, he held up his right hand saying, "There, gentlemen, is the hand that drew the Cincinnati Platform." If there was honor in that let him have it.

In physique and appearance he was remarkably fine; he was a man of scholarly attainments, and possessed of a warm and generous heart, but the destroyer of so much that is good and noble in man, clouded his better nature,

leaving prominent only his coarser self; but in the language of one of his friends: "Whatever may have been his faults, we will call them eccentricities, and kindly draw the veil of charity over them."

The first resident attorney in the county was Isaac Parrish, who was appointed District Attorney in 1855. About the same time came B. F. Dilly, a protege of Mr. Parrish. Next came Col. Nichols, W. L. Henderson, and Charles Haden. The latter gentleman will no doubt recollect his first office in the famous first treasury building, over Goodspeed's store. B. T. H., not having seen the "new lawyer" for several days, was anxious to know what had become of him; so he went into the store one day, and, being a little deaf himself, talked—as deaf people are apt to do—a little louder than was necessary for ordinary hearers. "Zinn," said he, "what's become of that long-legged lawyer?" "Oh! he's around somewhere." "I hear he knocks the socks off the boys." "The boys," being some of the other lawyers. The long-legged attorney was in the attic and heard the conversation, and some body had to treat, *of course.*

COUNTY OFFICERS.

TREASURERS.

T. M. Boyles was elected in August, 1851; resigned February 9, 1852.

M. Leinart appointed March 29, 1852; settled September 9, 1852.

Nathan Maynard, elected August, 1852; resigned June 6, 1853.

Wm. Jones, appointed September 22, 1853.

John H. Miller, elected in August 1854, resigned October 15, 1854.

Lew Harvout, appointed October 15, 1854.

Frank Revelle, elected in April, 1855, resigned June 4, 1855.

Thos. Seely, appoined June 5, 1855.

T. Bryan, elected August, 1855; died November 13, 1856.

W. L. Henderson appointed to fill the unexpired term.

J. T. Mount, elected August, 1857; took possession November 4, 1857, and died November 19, 1857.

W. L. Henderson, appointed November 5, 1857; served to October, 1858.

B. T. Hook, elected October, 1858; re-elected October, 1859.

T. E. Harbor, elected October, 1861; served three terms or 6 years.

G. W. Harlan, elected October, 1867.

Jos. Kenworthy, elected October, 1869.

E. J. Reynolds, elected October, 1871, and is serving his third term.

Previous to 1855 the salary of the treasurer was $50 per annum. In 1855-6 it $150. In 1857, $300. In 1862, $1,500.

The first treasurer's office was his residence, and the first safe, his pants pocket. When the office attained the dignity of a separation from domestic scenes, it was kept in the attic or loft over Goodspeed's store. This was reached by means of a ladder, and was so low, that an ordinary sized man could not stand erect in it.

There is a dispute as to what constituted the treasury vault. Some say it was the treasurer's hat, others say it was the old ballot box, while a third party assert that it was an old trunk; as far as the fire and burglar proof qualities are concerned, I think one would have been as good as the others.

The building is the one now occupied by A. Fountain as a residence.

In 1856 the treasurer's office was moved to the house of Mrs. Betsey Harris, then a hotel, and kept in a "general" sleeping room, to which they boys gave the cheerful name of "The Potter's Field."

The *Guthrie Sentinel*, by J. E. Parrish, was published in this room.

Upon the resignation of T. M. Boyles, first treasurer, it was necessary to make a settlement; it was found that he had collected the total amount of $18.50, and his vouchers amounted to the same. During Boyles' administration, the first marriage license was issued by Judge Bryan, on the 30th of March, 1852, to Michael Messinger and Lucinda Casteel.

In those days the candidate for matrimonial happiness paid the treasurer one dollar, for which he got a receipt; upon presentation of this receipt, to the county judge, he received his license; that is, if his examination by the judge was satisfactory to that worthy.

About the first business Mr. Leinart did as treasurer, was the issuing of an order for marriage license to Israel Vandeventer and Rachael Moore. He was standing upon a log, chopping, when Mr. V. came up and inquired: "Are you the treasurer?" "Yes, sir." "Well, come to the house, I've business with you." "All right, sir; what can I do for you?" "Well, the fact of it is, I want to get married, and I want an order on the judge." "All right again, if you've got your dollar."

What do you think of that way of doing business, Centennial young gentlemen?

One young man wanted to get his license on credit; this the treasurer, at first, refused to grant, but finally, taking pity on the poor fellow, gave him the necessary receipt; true love in his case didn't "run smooth," and he was not married for several weeks. In the mean time he had earned the (to him) mighty dollar, by trapping and hunting.

Upon the settlement of county officers, on September 9, 1852, in view of the depressed state of the county finances, they all agreed to give to the county, the amount due them, for services to the same, except such sum as they might have in their pockets at the time. The treasurer had in his pocket the enormous sum of $5 which he had collected, and which was the amount of salary retained by him, for his six months service.

SHERIFFS.

Michael Messinger, elected in August, 1851.

J. W. Cummins, elected in August, 1853.

James Cline, elected August, 1855.

Levi Brumbaugh, elected August, 1857; failed to serve his term out, and P. Roberts appointed, but resigned in a short time, and Wm. Holsman was appointed to fill vacancy.

Wm. Holsman was elected August, 1858.

E. A. Porter was elected October, 1861.

Wm. Holsman, elected October, 1863.

J. W. Cummins, elected October, 1865.

J. W. Cummins, elected October, 1867.

T. Turner, elected October, 1869.

M. McDonald, elected October, 1871.

M. McDonald, elected October, 1873.

James McMillan, elected October, 1875.

COUNTY JUDGES.

T. Bryan was elected August, 1851.

T. Bryan was elected August, 1853; resigned in 1854.

James Henderson appointed to fill vacancy.

James Henderson, elected August, 1855.

Aaron Hougham, elected August, 1857.

T. E. Harbor, elected August, 1859.

James Berry, elected October, 1861.

Thomas Moffitt, elected October, 1863.

Howard Brown, elected October, 1865.

Wm. Elliot, elected October, 1867.

In 1868 the office of Auditor was created by the Legislature and that of County Judge annulled.

Wm. Elliott, being County Judge, was *ex-officio* the County Auditor, but failing to serve his term out, Wm. Ivers was appointed to fill the vacancy.

E. Mount was elected in 1869.

Joshua Prior, was elected in 1871.

H. K. Dewey, was elected in 1873.
H. K. Dewey, was elected in 1875.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Silas G. Weeks was elected August, 1851.
Ed. Serry, was elected August, 1853.
Ed. Serry, was elected August, 1855; resigned in the summer of '56, and Wm. Tracy appointed; served one month.
—— Wheelis was elected in 1857; committed suicide, and Theo. Parrish appointed November, 1858.
J. P. McEwen, elected October, 1860.
Theo. Parrish, elected October, 1862.
Wm. Maxwell, elected October, 1864.
Wm. Maxwell, elected October, 1866.
C. W. Hill, elected October, 1868.
C. W. Hill, elected October, 1870.
C. W. Hill, elected October, 1872.
C. W. Hill, elected October, 1874.

Clerk Wheelis tried to cut his throat with a razor, but he didn't cut deep enough (perhaps the razor was dull), so he took strychnine and finished the work.

In the winter of 1855 Edward Serry kept his office in a little log building, which stood on the east side of the Square, on what is now a vacant lot belonging to Colonel Nichols, where he also kept a general store, including whisky, which, in winter, he sold by the pound, chopping it out with a hatchet (this latter commodity would scarcely have accommodated the old settlers, who, before starting on a trip across the prairies, poured whisky in their boots, to keep their feet from freezing).

Serry may have kept his powder dry, but he certainly did not keep it in a very safe place, or perhaps a better statement would be, that he didn't sleep in a very safe place. He slept upon his counter, beneath which, stood a keg of powder. It was his habit to spend some time in reading, after he had retired to rest on his counter—bed.

One night after having been thus engaged, he blew out his candle, and a spark went into the keg of powder. Instantaneously the roof parted and Serry was blown a distance of sixty feet. In an instant he jumped up, his clothes burned entirely off him, and one eye gone, and ran to the well for water to extinguish the flames, calling at the top of his voice, "Save the books, boys, save the books." He afterwards went to Sioux City where he died. The building has been repaired and moved to the south side of town where it is used as a residence.

I believe there has nothing very dreadful befallen any of the other Clerks.

J. P. McEwen went to Ohio, several years ago, was married and has settled down on a nice farm, where he is happy and contented, and we can but hope that our loss is the Captain's gain. Brave in war; gentle, yet manly, in peace; in friendship, true, generous and warm-hearted; steadfast in principle, even to stubbornness; self-sacrificing, —refusing military and other preferment, that his friends might profit thereby—intelligent, social and refined; and noble in all things, he is truly a desirable citizen and neighbor, and we regret that he left us.

RECORDERS.

Previous to 1864 the Treasurer was also the Recorder. *His* duality was acknowledged by his having to give separate bonds as such officers. In 1864 the office of Recorder was made separate and distinct from that of Treasurer, and Chas. Haden was elected first Recorder.

Howard Brown, elected in 1866.
Godfrey Jerue, elected in 1868.
Godfrey Jerue, elected in 1870.
Benjamin Levan, elected in 1872.
James H. Rogers, elected in 1874.
James H. Rogers, nominated in 1876.

The first deed on record is from J. C. Culbertson and

wife to Benjamin Marlenee and the first mortgage to school Fund.

SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors was created by the Legislature, March 22, 1860; took effect July 4, 1860. The first Board in Guthrie County was organized January 7, 1861, and was composed of the following named gentlemen:

Thomas M. Coleman, from Beaver township.
Nathan Davis, from Bear Grove township.
Joseph Dyson, from Cass township.
Thomas Seely, from Centre township.
Isaac H. Sutton, from Dodge township.
A. Littlejohn, from Highland township.
Jesse B. Moore, from Jackson township.
S. H. Hammond, from Orange township.
Collin Marshall, from Penn township.
D. B. Reese, from Thompson township.

Theodore Parrish, Clerk of District Court, *ex-officio* Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

As will be seen, we had one Supervisor from each township; in 1870 the system was somewhat modified, by reducing the number to three, from the county at large.

Members of the present Board are, T. M. Coleman, Wm. Anderson and W. S. Mount. These gentlemen are all prominent and much respected citizens.

Mr. Coleman, besides being prominent in the affairs of the county, is well known as a man of more than ordinary literary ability. His writings reveal a mind uncontaminated by contact with the world, and we know he has at heart the best interests of the people.

Mr. Anderson is a prominent citizen of Thompson township, a well-to-do farmer, and his highest aim is not the accumulation of broad acres, but the cultivation and development of a good farm and the making of a *home*, in the true sense of the word.

Mr. Mount, we claim as one of Guthrie's children, as he has been brought up here. He enlisted at the age of nineteen and served four years in the late war.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In 1875 Col. S. D. Nichols was elected State Senator, and is the first and only Senator Guthrie county has had.

In 1854 Judge T. Bryan was elected to represent this district in the Senate, but his election was contested by Mr. Jordan, of Polk county. The Legislature was in favor of Bryan's taking the seat, but as there was some chicanery in counting the votes, he refused to accept it.

Our first Representative was Dr. E. B. Fenn, who represented us in 1864.

Wm. H. Campbell, represented us in 1870.

Wm. Maxwell, in 1872.

H. F. Cardell, in 1874.

G. J. Maris, in 1876.

The above dates are the years in which the Legislature held its sessions; each Representative was elected the year previous to that in which the session was held.

The most remarkable thing I recall in the Representative career of these worthies, is in the case of Dr. Fenn. A young and handsome lady of Des Moines was sent to the Capitol to deliver to a gentleman a verbal invitation to a little social gathering. She delivered the message to our Representative, when upon some remark by him, she discovered he was not the gentleman she sought. She made a saucy apology by saying she had been instructed to invite the homliest man in the House.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

From Tuttle's History, I condense the following, in relation to the Constitutional Convention, as being of especial interest to Guthrie county, as one of the prominent workers in that body was Capt. Thomas Seely, who represented Guthrie, Dallas and Polk counties.

"The Fifth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, met at Iowa City, and commenced its regular session on the 4th day of December, 1854. At this session an act was passed for the revision of the constitution of the State, and provided for an election on the first Monday in August, 1856, for taking a vote of the people for, or against, the constitution. The result of the election was a majority of 18,628 in favor of holding the convention and carrying out the law.

An election for delegates was held in November, 1856, and the Convention met at Iowa City on the 19th of January, 1857. The clause in the old constitution, limiting State indebtedness, and also the one prohibiting banking, were stricken out by the Convention. A State Board of Education was created, the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and a grant of privileges of banking to corporations.

On the 3d day of August, 1857, the constitution was submitted to the voice of the people, at an election held on that day, and the result was a majority of 1,630 for the constitution, and the same took effect by proclamation of the Governor, on the third day of September, 1857."

CONGRESSMEN.

From the District in which Guthrie is situated:

From 1851–1853, Bernhart Henn, of Fairfield.

From 1853–1855, Bernhart Henn, of Fairfield.

From 1855–1857, Augustus Hall, of Keosaqua.

From 1857–1859, Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk.

From 1859–1861, Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk; resigned and went to the army and James F. Wilson elected to fill vacancy.

From 1863–1865, Jno. A. Kasson, of Des Moines.

From 1865–1867, Jno. A. Kasson, of Des Moines.

From 1867–1869, G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs.

From 1869–1871, F. W. Palmer, of Des Moines.

From 1871–1873, F. W. Palmer, of Des Moines.

From 1873–1875, Jno. A. Kasson, of Des Moines.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,

In Guthrie county, was held March 15, 1856, of which Richard Gilbert was chairman, and Charles Campbell, secretary. The County Committee appointed was: Jackson township, J. W. Cummins; Bear Grove, Thomas Seely; Dodge, Thos. Moffitt; Cass, S. E. Zinn and A. Trout. B. T. Hook was nominated for School Fund Commissioner, and was elected at the spring election. At that time there were two elections a year.

COUNTY SEAT AND COURT HOUSE.

At the June session, 1853, of the County Court, it was ordered that a court house be built, and the funds arising from the sale of lots be appropriated to pay the expenses of the same. The contract was let, but the project was not carried out.

The first Monday in April, 1859, a vote was taken to remove the county seat from Panora to Guthrie Centre, (the argument of the latter place being its central location) which resulted in a majority of 18 for Panora. The same year the court house was built at a cost of $2,400.

At the April election in 1860, another vote was taken to remove the county seat to Guthrie Centre, and the result was a majority of 20 in favor of the latter place. Here it remained two years, when, in April, 1862, it was voted back to Panora by a majority of 57.

In 1870 a vote was taken for its re-removal to Guthrie Centre, which failed of its object. This, however, was accomplished in 1873, and Guthrie Centre is still the seat of justice. The jail was built in 1868, at a cost of $4,400; it is 30x20, two stories high; first story of stone, three cells and a hall; the upper story of brick, is fitted up for a residence for the jailor.

The importance of the result of the elections in the county seat fight was so great as to cause considerable excitement and *some* feeling among the adherents of the rival towns.

They had some sport too. At the election of 1860 both parties had prepared bonfires, hired anvils and anticipated a jollification. Centre "jubilated" in earnest, and Panora to make herself believe she was not disappointed.

As soon as the result of the election was announced by the Board, the Centerites, anxious to take possession of their long-sought but newly found treasure, came over in full force, with a carriage in which to convey the Judge, (Harbor) a "ten ox team" and wagon for the safe, and a procession, a dozen "wagons strong," to give dignity to the occasion. Returning, they met a reinforcement of five yoke of oxen, which were attached to the wagon containing the safe, making a team of twenty oxen. They marched triumphantly into Centre and deposited the safe in a building prepared for its reception by E. B. Newton. Buildings for the different county offices were furnished by the citizens, free of charge.

A great many laughable incidents are connected with these contests, one or two of which I may be permitted to relate. An old gentleman was sent over to Centre to see that the ballot box was not stuffed nor tampered with. The "boys" enticed him, with the one thing dear to his stomach, and too frequent indulgence in the same, prevented his returning in time to deposit his own vote. The next morning he was taken to task "for not getting in in time to vote." "What was you doing? Why didn't you come back?"

The old man had one stiff finger, which did duty in cleaning out his old pipe, which operation he was performing when the question was put. Ramming his finger down into the pipe, and boring vigorously, he replied: "Gad, I was watching the movements of the boys."

The crowd thought the joke so good, they forgave him the loss of his vote.

When the county seat was returned to Panora in 1862, the waters were so high, a raft had to be built, upon which to float the safe across the river. It was now Centre's time to "feel bad;" and it appears their man didn't succeed any

better in "keeping watch of the movements of the boys" than did the Panora man.

Mr. S——n will remember his midnight ride--almost equal to Paul Revere's--when he and his friend rushed frantically over to Casey, to get some tickets printed. Returning at midnight, cloudy, and as dark as Egypt, they were lost on the prairie, and stumbling accidentally upon a sign post, they sought information from it, but alas, it was too dark to see the board. They lighted matches, but the wind blew them out. What *could* they do? "Lost; 'lection coming off to-morrow, no tickets for distribution, oh my!" They were desperate. A happy thought struck Mr. S. "I have it; I'll climb the post, and one single flash of a match will show me where we are. Elated almost beyond control he started up with the agility of a squirrel, but when he was about half way up, he came down with the thump of a bear; he had over-estimated the strength of the post, or else underestimated his own weight, but no difference, the result was the same. As he lay there upon his back, wondering whether it were best to get up or lie still, his--his--well, his *thoughts* "were not loud but deep."

Happily they returned before it was time to open the polls, and now Mr. S. believes in foreordination. This ride was taken in the interest of the last contest.

In Feb., 1876, by a vote of the people, it was decided to devote two-thirds of the Swamp Land Fund to the building of a court house. This is now under contract, will be built of brick, and will cost, when finished, $22,000.

The Assembly of 1855 attached Carroll County to our county for civil purposes, and called it Carroll township. Its first election was held the 2nd of April, at the residence of Henry Copeland. In August the township was authorized by Judge Henderson to elect its own county officers, and Guthrie's jurisdiction over her ceased.

In July, 1855, under act of the Legislature, Guthrie county commenced the sale of spirituous liquors, and John Boblett was appointed first agent, giving a bond of $1,000. The

county furnished $60, to which the agent added $20 more, and purchased one barrel of whisky, one keg of brandy and one keg of wine. During his agency of six months, the profits on the sale of liquors were $30, and his commission amounted to the same. This was not profitable to the county, so J. J. Owen was appointed. Mr. Owen first established himself in an old smoke house, on the Alex. Wasson place, but afterward moved up to town. It seems this agent was not very scrupulous in his sales, nor in the quantity of water he mixed with his whisky.

A man from up country, whom the old settlers will remember, bought two gallons of whisky for mechanical purposes. After his jug was filled and the whisky paid for, the agent remarked, "Mr. V., I was not aware that you were a mechanic?" "O, yes," said the honest mechanic, "I am shaving shingles."

Seeing the great mistake in establishing this agency the Legislature, in 1856, abolished the same.

A man by the name of Snow kept a "shop,"—a private institution—and, selling contrary to law, his goods were confiscated, and a receiver by the name of Smith appointed. When the whisky was called for by the county authorities they found Smith had received it so effectually there was none left for revenue purposes.

In the early days, it was not considered out of place to drink a little just for the stomach's sake, but some how it very often went to their heads, some times producing bad thoughts. The Rhoades and Trogler affair came about as the incidental result of one of the early marriages, and the accidental result of being able to buy whisky by the bucketful.

The foolish and disgusting charivari was then in vogue, and to quiet (?) the rioters, the bride-groom went to the "grocery" and bought a pail full of whisky, gave them a tin cup, and told them to help themselves. While the rest of the "boys" were thus engaged, the robbers broke into Serry's store, and robbed it of $170.

PATENTS.

As the inventive genius of our people must not go unnoticed, I will give a few of the results of the exercise of this faculty.

In 1868 Hill and Roberts invented the 14-mile gun, for which they secured patents in the United States and France.

"The principle of this invention is, that a series of projectiles are meshed one with another, like a nest of boxes, each attached to the other by a fuse connected with a charge of powder. At a given distance from the gun the first charge explodes, giving new impetus to the projectile, then the second and third, and so on to the last, the last projectile receiving the force of the charge, until it has overreached the distance in which that of common balls are usually spent."

In 1872 Wells McCool invented a riding attachment for plows and harrows; in the same year he made an improvement on this invention, and also invented a spring bed bottom, for each of which he received patents.

In 1873 he invented a walking gang plow, which is a double stirring plow, that will, with one man and three horses do the work of two men and four horses, thus lightening labor and saving expense.

Previous to the spring of 1854 all the breaking was done by large and clumsy plows with wooden mold boards; finally these were improved upon by using steel moldboards, but with either, it was necessary to use five or six yoke of oxen. In the spring of '54 Mr. E. B. Newton inaugurated a reform in breaking prairie, by using a new light stirring plow drawn by two horses.

Until he demonstrated, beyond a doubt that it could be done, his neighbors ridiculed the experiment as likely to be a failure.

Now we have become so used to improvements, that we are "not surprised at any thing."

In 1860 Mrs. Michael Rosebrugh invented and had patented, a bleaching box, said by milliners to be a labor-saving and useful invention.

In 1876 Marshall Willy invented and had patented a flexible and adjustable farm gate. This is adjustable, so as to open or slide over snow-drifts, and to separate small stock from large.

John Cline invented and patened a bag-filler, for the filling of paper sacks, with groceries, flour, etc., and also for filling grain sacks. The invention consists in a bag-filler which will accomodate itself automatically to different sized sacks, in combination with a pivoted, vertical arm. A stand is attached to the counter, having at its upper end a socket to receive the lower portion of the vertical rod; the upper portion of this vertical rod is removable from the stand; a horizontal arm having at one end prongs, to which one section of the funnel is rigidly secured, and the other end is pivoted in the mortise in the upright rod. There is a flexible section of the funnel, which is pivoted to the upper end of the fixed section by rivets, which allows it to swing outward and upward, thereby accomodating itself to sacks of different sizes. The sack is suspended on a hook attached to the rear end of the fixed section.

WOMEN OF GUTHRIE.

When a county, town or city improves rapidly, it is said to have an enterprising, energetic, "go-ahead" class of men at the head of its affairs. This is true, but it is only half the truth. Unless woman stands shoulder to shoulder with man, uniting her influence and efforts with his, the whole business as well as social world must be at a stand still, to say nothing worse.

While I appreciate and admire all that is noble and manly in man; acknowledge the superiority of his physical strength; respect his energy and perseverance in business; in short, confess this would be a "queer world" without him, and lonesome, too; yet I do think there is too much

exacted of women and too little credit given them for the good they accomplish.

Show me a farmer who has surrounded himself with broad acres, and I will show you a woman whose industry, tact, and economy have played an important part in winning these same broad acres. Show me a successful man in any business and nine times out of ten I will show you a woman whose judgment and economy have accomplished even more than his own exertions.

I do not mean by this, that all men who fail of success have extravagant or ignorant wives; oh, no, indeed. Many a poor, illy clad, worked-to-death, heart-weary wife, treads the domestic tread-mill unceasingly, economizes with patch upon patch, and yet her liege lord does not succeed.

But where in society, in business, in religion, in politics even, men succeed, nine times out of ten; could you get at the root of the matter, the first cause as it were, you would find woman a greater help than most men are willing to acknowledge.

Now, my good friends, I am not throwing stones at any of you, I am simply preparing the way for a little just praise of the many good women of Guthrie county. If we have any bad ones, we will kindly draw the veil of silence round them, and prove to you by illustration, that the development of our beautiful adopted home, Guthrie, is as much due to our women as to our men.

I ask you to look back upon the revolution in our Congregational church society in Stuart, upon the advent of Reverend Mr. Todd. How did he inaugurate a reform? Mr. Todd, though a gentleman, a thoroughly good man, and an excellent minister, has a *woman* to help him; a wife whose just appreciation of woman's work, gives her courage to be true to her trust. She has had admirable aids in the persons of many of her neighbors, whose willing hands and kind wishes, have seconded her efforts to bring harmony and sociality, not only in their own society, but to the people generally.

What little band of men, without means, save willing hands and hearts, would have undertaken,as did Mrs. Dixon and a few other ladies, to build a church? Yes, actually, a church and free reading room, which has been accomplished in less than a year. How did they pay for it? With the proceeds of concerts, festivals, mite societies, etc., and to the perseverance, energy and courage of a few women, we are indebted for a free reading room.

We have a woman at the head of the Methodist Sabbath School,and no man would be a better Superintendent than Mrs. Dr. Beach, or more assiduous in his efforts to educate and elevate the little ones up to a high standard of morality.

It has been demonstrated that women, as educators, are equal, if not superior to men. Prominent among them is Mrs. J. B. Hatch, who was for several years, previous to her removal to Guthrie county, Principal of the public schools of Burlington. She has been a resident of the county several years, during which time she taught school in Casey; conducted Teacher's Institutes, and normal schools. She is also a fine elocutionist, giving readings at different places in the county and State. In whatever field of labor she has been engaged she has distinguished herself, as she excels in all her undertakings. I regret to state the fact that Mrs. Hatch has concluded to leave us, and take up her residence in Des Moines.

Most prominent among the women who have labored for the recognition of the importance of woman's work is Mrs. Emma W. Harlan. Mrs. Harlan was married at the age of sixteen; came to the county when it was wild and new; is the mother of a large family of children, (eight or nine) and yet she has found time for reflection, and action upon all the important topics of the times. During the war she had the courage to make patriotic speeches—a thing but few women had the courage to do. She was agent for our county for the Soldier's Orphan's Home. She has, upon several occasions, read the Declaration of Independence for Fourth

of July Celebrations, and has found time to prepare and deliver several temperance lectures. Besides all this, she has been a frequent contributor to the newspapers. What man would or could have accomplished more? A man may accomplish more in one line of business, or one kind of work, than a woman, but I defy men to look after and keep track of as many different things as women do.

Mrs. Saranda Leinart Young, of Panora, has distinguished herself by her superior penmanship, pen flourishing, pen drawing, etc. She has been a successful teacher of both schools and penmanship; graduated at the Commercial College, Des Moines. At her home may be seen specimens of her work, which excite the admiration and wonder of the beholder.

We have in Stuart a genuine poetess, whose lyric numbers wake many a responsive echo in sympathetic hearts. Though an invalid for many years, scarce able to leave her bed, she possesses the pure and childlike faith that enables her to see good in all things. Confined to her home, her mission is accomplished by reaching the hearts of others through the pen. This lady is Sarah E. Elliott.

In the very humblest walks of life we find heroism in women, seldom exhibited, under like circumstances, by men. As an instance, we have among us a woman educated in German, French and Latin, who takes in washing to support eight or nine children, that being the only work for which she can receive sufficient remuneration to enable her to keep her family together. I refer to Mrs. Oakes.

Miss Ida Crockett, one of the teachers in our public schools at Stuart, a beautiful (in the true sense of the word) young lady, who was educated at Englewood, has already distinguished herself as an elocutionist. If one so young and retiring can hold an audience spell-bound now, the world will yet hear of her.

Our lady teachers are doing a good work for the rising generation. There are so many in the county, we cannot particularize, but their work is so well understood, and their

efforts so generally appreciated that, as a class, they may congratulate themselves as taking the lead in woman's work.

We have many, very many good women and true, who though but little known outside of their own families, are nevertheless, by their quiet home influence, doing much for the refining of society, the education of the rising generation, and consequently, for the development and improvement of our county. Most of our pioneer women are found in this latter class, and their children are among our most promising young men and women. Among those whose sensitive, unobtrusive and retiring natures, would forbid the use of their names in print, I take the liberty to mention Mrs. Capt. Seeley. Coming from a home of luxury and refinement, to the "western wilds," with its disadvantages, she has, nevertheless, done a noble work in rearing a family of noble, manly boys, and beautiful and intelligent girls.

A great many men (that means most of them) think and feel, that they are born to command and to plan, and women, to obey and to execute. *Perhaps* they are, but had I time and space, I think I could disprove this. However, I will not quarrel with you, my big brothers, but simply ask you to give to my sisters, the credit due them, for the work they have done and are doing for Guthrie.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The census of 1875 was the thirteenth taken by State authority, and the twenty-first enumeration of the inhabitants, of what is now the State of Iowa, by whatever authority made.

In 1836, under the provisions of the act of Congress, organizing the Territory of Wisconsin, Gov. Henry C. Dodge caused a census of the new Territory to be taken. The population was then 10,531, found in the counties of "Demoine" and Dubuque, creations of the Territorial legislature of Michigan, and comprising all the organized terri-

tory north of the northern line of the State of Missouri, from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

In 1838 the organic act for Iowa Territory, provided for an enumeration thereof. This was taken under the direction of the Governor of the Territory, Hon. Robert Lucas.

The number of inhabitants was 22,859, more than double the previous census.

Since this time, the increase has been rather spasmodic, owing to circumstances which always influence immigration.

The average annual increase, during the Territorial decade, was 8,706, or, 82.67 per cent.

First decade of the State, 42,147, or, 43.19 per cent.

From 1856 to 1865, 26,183, or, 5.04 per pent.

During the next decade, 59,584, or 7.89 per cent.

The present population of the State is 1,350,544.

The population of Guthrie county at the first enumeration:

In 1851 was	222
In 1852 was	300
In 1854 was	722
In 1856 was	2,149
In 1859 was	2,754
In 1860 was	3,058
In 1863 was	3,205
In 1865 was	3,249
In 1867 was	3,906
In 1869 was	5,219
In 1870 was	7,061
In 1873 was	8,017
In 1875 was	9,638

The number of votes cast at the first election in the county, which was held in 1851, was 39. At the second election:

In 1852 was	49
In 1853 was	72
In 1856 was	261
In 1866 was	799
In 1875 was	2,239

Michael Messenger, sheriff of the county, and ex-officio assessor thereof, on the 29th day of May, 1852, made report in relation to taxable property, as follows:

1360 acres of land entered, valued at	$ 3,200.00
48 horses, valued at	1,795.00
284 cattle, valued at	3,214.00
108 sheep, valued at	134.00
406 swine, valued at	345.00
41 vehicles, valued at	1,293.00
Money and credits	2,363.00
Household furniture	156.00
Property not enumerated	447.00
Total	$12,947.00

July 26th, 1852, the first levy of tax was made by the county, as follows: For county purposes, (ordinary, including support of poor,) six mills, making a county fund of $776.00; for schools, one mill, or the sum of $129,47.

The census report for 1875, gives us the following statistics, showing Guthrie's prosperity and growth:

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND CITIES.	No. of dwelling houses.	No. families.	No. Males.	No. Females.	TOTAL.	No. 6 years old and under 16.	No. 16 and under 21.	No. births in 1874.	No. deaths in 1874.	No. Voters.	Foreigners not Naturalized.	No. Militia.	Total Population.
Bear Grove	97	97	281	243	524	110	30	13	3	113	....	68	524
Beaver	110	110	278	261	539	112	35	4	1	131	...	95	539
Cass, exc. of Panora	222	222	624	567	1191	276	106	39	17	272	5	180	1191
Centre	192	193	418	390	808	177	66	41	21	199	....	152	808
Dodge	34	34	112	91	203	62	12	5	2	44	....	31	204
Grant	45	45	118	104	222	57	17	11	5	51	1	44	222
Highland	61	61	158	159	317	78	24	17	3	71	2	54	317
Jackson	149	151	425	394	819	213	77	32	9	181	....	143	819
Orange	47	47	147	131	278	78	23	12	5	60	....	38	278
Panora, town of	104	104	264	262	526	116	33	17	12	115	....	96	526
Penn	293	293	839	690	1531	294	126	72	20	406	9	359	1531
Richland	81	81	260	213	473	123	48	16	5	124	3	104	473
Thompson	137	137	399	356	755	179	54	22	3	162	4	112	755
Union	47	47	154	132	286	63	38	12	3	65	1	57	286
Valley	101	101	301	277	578	168	51	23	7	120	....	94	578
Victory	106	106	307	280	587	160	52	26	12	125	...	89	587
TOTAL	1827	1829	5085	4550	9637	2266	792	362	128	2239	25	1716	9638

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND CITIES.	Acres natural timber.	Planted timber.	Rods of hedge.	APPLES.		PLUMS.		CHERRIES.		Grapes in Vineyard.		Grapes not in Vineyard	
				Trees in bearing.	Bu. gathered in 1874.	Trees in bearing.	Bu. gathered in 1874.	Trees in bearing.	Bu. gathered in 1874.	Acres.	Pounds gathered.	Acres.	Pounds gathered.
Bear Grove	921	6	.....	845	193	50	4	98	1	....	100	457	1295
Beaver	238	83	940	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2922	12191
Cass, exc. of Panora	2368	187	13585	3911	1044	119	14	236	22	2	6000	379	582
Centre	703	132	350	408	74	....	....	94	5	....	....	137	100
Dodge	225	24	460	34	14	10	....	1	....	....	....	32	.....
Grant	175	14	462	....	....	50	2	21	....	....	....	129	.....
Highland	873	24	1000	116	....	....	....	10	1	....	....	1145	6000
Jackson	3518	1	4494	1958	661	11	1	97	3	....	....	305	410
Orange	103	13	1535	455	130	....	....	32	4	....	....	1230	2250
Panora, town of	.....	.....	.....	1027	202	25	3	75	4	....	....	950	1330
Penn	781	29	898	717	381	12	7	44	6	....	....	597	100
Richland	151	86	7277	32	10	1	....	63	5	2	300	959	710
Thompson	398	24	1372	50	25	55	4	77	....	....	200	181	20
Union	479	11	180	115	101	....	....	7	....	....	....	1463	848
Valley	959	51	3695	1092	368	108	35	78	4	....	....	800	1094
Victory	2060	57	4100	1569	430	1	....	95	....	....	....	.....	.....
TOTAL	14180	747	41116	3633	3633	442	70	1028	55	4	6660	12186	26930

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND CITIES.	No. acres improved land.	Unimproved.	No. rods of fence.	No. acres in cultivation in 1874.	SPRING WHEAT.		WINTER WHEAT.		INDIAN CORN.		RYE.		OATS.		BARLEY.		BUCK-WHEAT.	
					No. Acres.	No. bushels harvested.	Acres.	Bushels harvested.	Acres.	Bushels harvested.	Acres.	Bushels harvested.	Acres.	Bushels harvested.	Acres.	Bushels harvested.	Acres.	Bushels harvested.
Bear Grove	6759	3171	24665	4590	1551	18861	20	350	2321	91280	.. 4	 81	274	7747	4	127	1	13
Beaver	6669	2561	24866	5962	2494	41077	....	.....	3318	194540			219	8764	9	200	....	....
Cass, exc. of Panora	12599	7023	46816	12200	3851	52444	2	10	5721	229716	19	277	336	26251	99	2312	13	197
Centre	6923	3504	26681	6657	2361	30373	....	.....	3349	141440	....	.....	363	11640	54	1468	....	....
Dodge	2266	1711	5950	1901	749	11274	....	.....	861	32315	.. 2	.. 22	148	5292	56	1680	....	....
Grant	2746	1858	7850	2916	1640	20275	....	.....	1172	39375	....	.....	155	4465	9	201	....	....
Highland	2986	2940	11690	2882	1316	16827	....	.....	1456	57025	....	.....	182	6216	....	....	2	36
Jackson	7662	6791	46236	7276	2536	35851	....	.....	3902	177041	....	.....	345	11847	6	150	6	136
Orange	3692	1149	13250	3416	1098	17370	....	.....	1373	48440	....	.....	125	3867	....	.....	....	.....
Panora, town of	927	359	44	872	133	1707	....	.....	178	5335	....	.....	18	371	....	.....	....	.....
Penn	5223	3476	24226	5318	1976	31831	....	.....	2837	133480	.. 11	 162	315	16582	25	781	 6	67
Richland	6196	4306	12600	5019	1243	17204	....	.....	2600	92185	12	260	456	15108	1119	2437	2	17
Thompson	5776	2029	10880	3178	1021	25298	....	.....	2057	83705	....	.....	311	10710	20	560	1	2
Union	4156	2591	45800	3647	1106	15322	....	.....	2323	106340	....	.....	194	7314	4	70	1	6
Valley	6649	3841	31766	5582	1947	29887	....	.....	2851	136425	....	.....	332	11509	12	300	....	.....
Victory	6630	2250	27914	5475	2076	28303	....	.....	2580	105895	....	.....	399	11820	81	1458	2	20
TOTAL	87359	47220	331162	76892	27489	396574	22	360	38962	1669134	48	862	4145	153505	498	11804	34	364

Coal mines ; No. of banks open in 1874 was 8 ; hands employed, 25; tons mined, 1183; value of same, $4,155 ; No. acres land assessed in the county, is 378,219; reported value per acre, $5.27 ; reported value of lands, $1,993,860, equalized value ; reported value of town lots, $162,142 ; increase 20 per cent ; reported total value of railroad property, $2,896,941 ; State tax at two mills, $6,656.28 ; equalized value of lands and town lots, $2,517,234 ; value of personalty in 1865, $204,711 ; in 1875, $513,992 ; reported total value in 1865, $1,745,496 ; in 1875,$2,896,941.

Total No. of horses of all ages	5587
No. sold for export in 1874	128
No. mules and asses	224
No. sold for export	9
Total No. milch cows	4984
No. pounds butter made in 1874	279369
No. pounds cheese made in 1874	475
No gallons milk sold	7525
No. work oxen	25
No. all other cattle	11875
No. cattle slaughtered or sold for slaughter in 1874	2726
No. thoroughbred short-horns	22
No. hogs	25740
No. sold for slaughter	24748
Total No. sheep in the Co. in 1874	4327
No. pounds wool obtained in 1874	18310
No. sheep slaughtered or sold for slaughter	646
No. sheep killed by dogs	199
No. dogs in the Co. in '74	1693
Total No. stands of bees	240
Pounds of honey and beeswax	1815
Value of products of farm	$792461
Value of market garden produce	2673
Value of products of the orchard	4265
Value of small fruits	881
Value of products of the herd	421466

Value of products of the dairy..... 47487
Value of products of the forest..... 15197

The Census Report of 1876 has not yet been published, but from assessors' returns we have the following: Total valuation of taxable property in Guthrie county for 1875, is, $2896,941; total valuation of taxable property in Guthrie Co., for 1876, $3,361,245.

	No.	Val.
Cattle assessed in 1876.....	13795	$149311
Horses.....	5578	189656
Mules.....	266	10683
Sheep.....	2500	2497
Swine.....	12931	39203
Total valuation of live stock.....		$391332

FOURTH INFANTRY ROSTER OF COMPANY "C."

NAMES.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	Nativity.	RANK.	Date of going into quarters.	Date of muster into service.	REMARKS.
Thomas Seely	36	Guthrie county	N. Y.	Captain	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Resigned December 20, 1861
Samuel D. Nichols	26	Panora, Guthrie county	N. J.	Captain	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	From 1st Lieutenant
Samuel D. Nichols	26	Panora, Guthrie county	N. J.	1st Lieut	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Promoted to Captain Dec. 25, 1861
George W. Harlan	38	Panora, Guthrie county	Penn.	1st Lieut	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	From 2d S'argt. Resig'd June 17, '62
William Tracy	....	Panora, Guthrie county	Ohio	1st Lieut	June 26, '61	June 21, '62	Lieut. at large; transf'd from Co. B
John P. McEwen	33	Panora, Guthrie county	Penn.	2nd Lieut	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Promoted Captain Oct. 19, 1863
William P. Beck	24	Panora, Guthrie county	Ohio	1st Seargt	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
George W. Harlan	38	Panora, Guthrie county	Penn.	2nd Seargt	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Promoted 1st Lieut. Dec. 25, 1861
William H. Campbell	20	Panora, Guthrie county	Ind	2nd Seargt	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	From 5th Corporal
Marshall H. Craig	32	Panora, Guthrie county	Ind	3rd Seargt	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Died Mar. 20, '62, at Cassville, Mo.
Benjamin F. Cox	26	Panora, Guthrie county	Ind	3rd Seargt	June 26, '61	Mar. 23, '62	From 4th Corporal
William J. Revelle	29	Panora, Guthrie county	N. Y.	4th Seargt	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Disch'd June 1, '62, fractur'd foot at
Thomas Fowler	37	Morrisburg, Guthrie Co.	Eng	4th Seargt	June 26, '61	June 2, '62	[Batesville, Mo
William De Huxley	23	Guthrie Centre	Eng	5th Seargt	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '62	Rep't'd Wm. De Haxley, 1st Cor.
William De Haxley	23	Guthrie Centre	Eng	1st Cor.	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '62	Promoted 5th Seargt. Aug. 30, '62
Elijah Sutton	18	Guthrie Centre	Ohio	1st Cor.	June 26, '61	Aug. 30, '62	From private
Jacob J. Reel	24	Guthrie county	Ind	2nd Cor.	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Daniel L. Motz	22	Guthrie county	Penn.	3rd Cor.	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Benj. F. Cox	26	Guthrie county	Ind	4th Cor.	June 26, '61	Aug. 3, '61	Promoted 3rd Seargt. March 23, '62
Chas. W. Hill	19	Guthrie county	Ind	4th Cor.	June 26, '61	Mar. 23, '62	From private prom 4th, Mar. 23, '62
Wm. H. Campbell	20	Guthrie county	Ind	5th Cor.	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Promoted Captain Nov. 11, '64
Chas. W. Baker	24	Guthrie county	Vt.	6th Cor.	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Appt. ward-master Co. 1st Lieut.
Robert A. Dilly	26	Guthrie county	Ohio	6th Cor.	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	From Private [Nov. 19, '63
Thomas Turner	29	Guthrie county	Eng.	7th Cor.	June 20, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Thos. L. Reed	26	Guthtie county	Md	8th Cor.	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Slightly wounded sh'ld'r Pea Ridge

Louis A. Beno	24	Guthrie county	Penn.	Musician.	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Disch'd May, 13, '62, Batesville, Ark.
Chas. Stowel	27	Guthrie county	Ohio	Musician.	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Geo. W. Bike	30	Guthrie county	Penn	Wagoner.	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Severely wounded in forehead, at
Robert L. Bailey	25	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	[Pea Rridge
Levi W. Bailey	23	Guthrie county	N. Y	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Wm. H. Bush	22	Guthrie county	N. Y	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Wm. B. Benny	26	Guthrie county	N. Y	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Discharged at St Louis
Levi Burden	19	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Nelson W. Bunham	21	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Alfred Cox	20	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	Aug. 6, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Hugh Campbell	18	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Died Oct. 6, '61, at Rolla, M.o
Jas. H. Cox	22	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Disch'd for disability, Oct. 16, 1861.
Locke A. Curtis	18	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Jess W. Clearwater	18	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
William Connell	18	Guthrie county	Eng	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Died Jan. 4, '62, at Rolla, Mo
Jas. F. Call	23	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Died Jan. 4, '62, at Rolla, Mo
Wm. Codd	22	Guthrie county	Eng	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Died Jan. 1, '62, at Rolla, Mo
Cornelius C. Clark	35	Guthrie county	Ky	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Isaac Clark	18	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
J. S. Clark	20	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Abram. P. Clark	22	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Disch'd Sept. 20, 1861 for disability.
Moses Clark	28	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Job Chambers	24	Guthrie county	N. J	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Rob't A. Dilly	26	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Promoted 6th Corp'l, Dec. 25, '61.
Reason C. Darby	23	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Died of w'ds Pea Ridge, Mar. 14,'62.
Wm. H. Danner	25	Panora, Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	Died June 1st, '62,appl'xy, Little R.
Wm. W. Davis	24	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Dec. 25, '61	
Wm. A. Ewing	24	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Elbridge B. Fenn	29	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Appt'd Hospital Steward July 17, 61
R. N. Farnsworth	24	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Wned'd in thigh,sev. Pea Ridge, '62
Silas B. Gifford	18	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Jno. M. Wilson	21	Guthrie Centre	Ind	Private	Dec. 16, '61		Disch'd Jan. 13, '62, for disablity
Riley Watkins	19	Guthrie Centre	Ill.	Private	Dec. 16, '61		Transferred to G, July 1, '62
Abraham Morris	29	Guthrie Centre	Ohio	Private	July 4, '61	Aug. 15, '61	Assigned to C., Jan. 2, '62
Abijah Rhodes	18	Panora, Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 13, '62		Assigned to C., Aug. 4, '62
Jas. A. Harkins	29	Guthrie county	Ill.	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Died Apr. 2, '62, at Rolla, Mo.

FOURTH INFANTRY ROSTER OF COMPANY "C."—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	Nativity.	RANK.	Date of going into quarters	Date of muster into service.	REMARKS.
C. W. Hill	19	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Promoted 4th Cor. Mar. 23, '62, and
Joseph Hibbs	21	Guthrie county	Va	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	[1st Lieut. Nov., '64
R. H. Hibbs	24	Guthrie county	Va	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Disch'd Sept. 20, '61, for disability...
H. C. Haskins	20	Guthrie county	Iowa	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Jos. Huffman	24	Guthrie county	Ill	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	[Ridge
W. H. Hummer	20	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Wounded in mouth severely at Pea
Wm. Hellyer	41	Guthrie Centre	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Died May 5th, '62, Springfield, Mo..
Jas. Hager	30	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Disch'd May 16, '62, disability.....
Chas. Linscott	22	Guthrie county	Me	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Benj. Levan	25	Guthrie county	Penn	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Discharged Oct. 29, or Nov. 13, '61,
Wm. Mount	19	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	[disability
Cyrus Mount	22	Guthrie county	Va	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
E. C. Mount	16	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Wounded in hip and ankle, Pea
Samuel Marlence	20	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	[Ridge, March, '62
Wm. O. Madison	23	Guthrie county	Sw'd'n	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Wounded hip, Pea Ridge, Mar. '62
Jas. W. Monroe	21	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Walter Moffit	18	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Died Jan. 29, '62, Rolla, Mo
John McCove	19	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
James McMullen	20	Guthrie county	Va	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Robert Parrish	22	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Lafayette Parrish	22	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Died Feb. 28, '62, Rolla, Mo...
Benj. F. Reed	21	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Com. 2nd Lieut Feb. 25, '63.....
James Robinson	18	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Died March 13, '62, of wounds rec'd
W. F. Robinson	23	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	[at Pea Ridge, March 7, '62
J. W. Sivey	22	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Died Dec. 29, '61, at Rolla....[30, '62
J. S. Strain	23	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Wounded, Pea Ridge; dis. May 16 or

Gerold Shaw	19	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Oliver Stills	21	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	[Mar. 7.
L. S. Slaughter	18	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Died Mar. 9, '62, w'd in hip Pea Ridge.
Elijah Sutton	18	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Promoted 1st Cor., Aug. 30, '62.
Jno. Tracy	19	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	Promoted 2d Lieut at large, assigned
Thomas Toller	37	Morrisburg	Eng.	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	to Co. B.
G. M. Wilson	18	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 9, '61	
J. A. Wasson	29	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Wm. Wasson	20	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Wm. S. Weeks	18	Guthrie county	Ind	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
R. S. Wells	26	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Riley Watkins	18	Guthrie county	Ill.	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	
Wm. Wolford	20	Guthrie county	Ohio	Private	June 26, '61	Aug. 8, '61	

Commissioned Officers, 3; Sergeants, 5; Corporals, 8; Musicians, 2; Wagoner 1; privates, 73. Total rank and file, 92 men. List of men rejected by Capt. Merrill, U. S. Mustering Office, July 8, 1861: Davis McClanna, Jas. A. Wasson.

Enrolled in the County of Guthrie, ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, June 26, 1861, and mustered into the service of the U. S. by Capt. Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., under proclamation of the President of the U. S., bearing date May 3d, 1861. From place of enrollment to rendevous 110 miles.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

W. B. Benny	26	Guthrie Centre	N. Y.	Private	Aug. 7, '61		Discharged at St. Louis.
Webster Brown	20	Guthrie Centre	Penn.	Private	Dec. 16, '61		
Jos. A. Bailey	16	Guthrie Centre	Ind	Private	Dec. 20, '61		
Thos. A. Connor	23	Morrisburg	Va.	Private	Apr. 5, '62		Join'd Reg, assg'd Co. C., June 2, '62.
O. F. Gilbert	23	Panora	Ind	Private	Dec. 20, '61		Died Mar. 20, '62, wd's rec'd Pea Rd'g
W. S. Gibson	18	Bear Grove	Ill.	Private	Mar. 20, '62		Assigned to Co. C., June 2, '62
H. H. Lenon	17	Panora	Ind	Private	Dec. 20, '61		Wounded in knee and shoulder at
Geo. Luckinbill	21	Guthrie Centre	Ohio	Private	Dec. 20, '61		,...Pea Ridge, Mar. '62.
Thos. Luckinbill	24	Bear Grove	Ohio.	Private	Mar. 13, '62		Assigned to Co. C., June 2, '62.
William Tracy		Guthrie county	Ohio.	1st Lieut.	June 26, '61		Pr'vt G., com. at lg., to C, June 21, '62

ROSTER OF TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY, COMPANY "I."

NAMES.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	Nativity.	RANK.	Date of going into quarters.	Date of going into service.	REMARKS.
Joseph Dyson	39	Panora	Ohio	Captain	Aug. 13, '62	Dec. 1, '62	Commissioned Dec. 1, '62
Wells McCool	26	Morrisburgh	Ohio	1st Lieut	Aug. 9, '62	Dec. 1, '62	Commissioned Dec. 1, '62
P. H. Lenon	26	Panora	Ind.	2nd Lieut	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 16, '62	Commissioned Dec. 1, '62
W. H. Kimbrell	27	Panora	Tenn	1st Seargt	Aug. 7, '62	Aug. 22, '62	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
Robert R. Henderson	40	Morrisburgh	Tenn	2nd Seargt	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
J. W. Woody	30	Panora	Ind.	3rd Seargt	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 21, '62	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
Robert Robertson	35	Panora	N. Y.	4th Seargt	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 22, '62	Appointed Aug. 13, '61
Leonidas Hamilton	24	Panora	Ind.	5th Seargt	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
W. A. Mann	36	Guthrie Centre	Penn	5th Seargt	Aug. 13, '62	Jan. 1, '63	Private, musician, roll gives res'd'ce
Daniel Hardy	38	Panora	Va.	1st Cor	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '52-[Morrisburg
Aaron Hougham	20	Morrisburgh	Ind.	2nd Cor	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 21, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
J. D. Nichols	23	Panora	N. J.	3rd Cor	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
F. C. Barker	26	Panora	Ohio	4th Cor	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 21, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
Elijah M. Trent	19	Morrisburgh	Ind.	5th Cor	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 21, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
Wm. V. Huxley	35	Guthrie Centre	Eng.	6th Cor	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
D. H. Brumbaugh	24	Panora	Ind.	7th Cor	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
Winson Crows	42	Panora	N. C.	8th Cor	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '65
G. W. Smith	24	Panora	Ohio	Musician	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
James Grandstaff	19	Guthrie Centre	Ohio	Musician	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '63	Appointed Aug. 13, '62
Harrison Bassmore	21	Morrisburg	Ill.	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 21, '63	
S. H. Babcock	18	Morrisburg	Penn	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '63	
E. B. Berry	25	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '63	
James A. Butler	18	Panora	Mich.	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '63	
Thos. Burgess	34	Panora	N. C.	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '63	
Chas. Bower	31	Panora	Eng.	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '63	
Halm W. Cole	23	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 20, '63	

H. C. Cox	19	Panora	Ind	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
J. T. Cox	22	Panora	Ind	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	
Albert C. Crosby	27	Panora	Me	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
Geo. Campbell	25	Panora	Ind	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
Pat. Carberry	22	Morrisburg	Ireland	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
E. M. Corner	19	Panora	Ind	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
W. H. Dorsett	21	Morrisburg	N. Y.	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
J. A. Dubbs	18	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
Noah Dudley	23	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
G. W. France	21	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
G. Farrow	28	Panora	Ohio	Private	July 30, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
S. H. Frazier	23	Panora	Ind	Private	Aug. 26, '62	Aug. 26, '62	
C. G. Gilbert	25	Panora	Ind	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
S. H. Gander	38	Morrisburg	Va	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
J. W. Hunter	18	Morrisburg	N. Y	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
J. Hullibarger	44	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
I. N. Hummer	19	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
J. W. Hummer	25	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
P. G. W. Hummer	18	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	
F. M. Haskins	18	Guthrie Centre	Iowa	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	
O. F. Heaseley	24	Panora	Penn	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	
J. W. Hall	18	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	
G. H. Hassis	18	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	Died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 16,
B. M. Hook	21	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 21, '62	[1863
Silas Harper	19	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
I. I. Hutchins	29	Morrisburg	Ind	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	Dich'd at Council Bluffs, Nov.
L. Harvout	32	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	[30, 1862
G. Kautzman	39	Panora	Va	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
H. W. Kunkle	21	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
Jacob Kunkle	26	Morrisburg	Penn	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
Wm. P. Kunkle	25	Morrisburg	Penn	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
L. Leonard	30	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
V. Leinart	21	Panora	Ind	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
I. Levan	24	Guthrie Centre	Penn	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	

ROSTER OF TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY, COMPANY "I."—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	Nativity.	RANK.	Date of going into quarters.	Date of muster into service.	REMARKS.
J. H. Lee	24	Morrisburg	Ind	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
Jas. S. Latin	22	Morrisburg	Conn	Private	" " "	" " "	
Wm. D. Leach	18	Morrisburg	Ind	Private	" " "	" " "	
E. S. Miller	22	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	" " "	" " "	
O. P. Miller	20	Morrisburg	Ind	Private	" " "	" " "	
I. K. Miller	22	Morrisburg	Penn	Private	" 13, "	" " "	
M. McDonald	18	Panora	Penn	Private	" " "	" " "	
L. W. Mingus	22	Guthrie Center	N. C	Private	" " "	" 22, "	
I. E. Marlenee	19	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	" " "	" " "	
John Marlenee	18	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	" 9, "	" " "	
Wm. A. Marlenee	27	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	" 13, "	" 20, "	
W. A. Mann	36	Morrisburg	Penn	Private	" " "	" " "	Promoted to 5th Serg't Jan. 1, 1863.
A. McClaran	29	Panora	Ohio	Private	" " "	" 22, "	—— Lieut., Jan. 1, 1865
G. W. McGeorge	24	Panora	Ohio	Private	" " "	" " "	
Isaac Morris	27	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	" 15, "	" 20, "	
S. Minnich	22	Guthrie Centre	Ohio	Private	" 13, "	" 22, "	
D. R. Minnich	22	Panora	Ohio	Private	" " "	" " "	
G. W. Murnar	38	Panora	Ky	Private	" " "	" " "	Transferred to Co. K
S. H. Phillips	33	Guthrie Centre	N. Y	Private	" " "	" " "	
J. R. Robinson	23	Panora	Ind	Private	" " "	" " "	
A. P. Robertson	22	Morrisburg	Ill	Private	" " "	" 20, "	
Joseph Ricks	41	Panora	Ohio	Private	" " "	" 21, "	
Jas. Rhodes	43	Panora	Ind	Private	" " "	" " "	
J. M. Strang	20	Morrisburg	Ind	Private	" " "	" 20, "	
N. J. Squires	30	Panora	Ill	Private	" " "	" 21, "	
John Shank	27	Panora	Ill	Private	" " "	" 22, "	

I. M. Sexton	18	Guthrie Centre	Mich.	2d Lieut	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	Com. 1st Lieut., Aug. 16, '63
Ed. Sharkey	18	Panora	Ohio	Corporal	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	
T. J. Smith	21	Guthrie Centre	Ohio	Musician	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
J. W. Trent	21	Morrisburg	Ind	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
Lewis Williams	22	Morrisburg	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
J. H. Williams	20	Morrisburg	N. J.	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
H. H. Williams	18	Morrisburg	N. J.	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
John Walker	30	Panora	Ireland	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
Wm. G. Wine	18	Morrisburg	Ind	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
Jas. Cook	32	Guthrie Centre	N. Y.	Private	Dec. 9, '62	Dec. 31, '62	
G. W. Wine				Private			
G. W. Reed	20	Panora	Ohio	Private	Dec. 14, '62	Jan. 24, '62	

Commissioned Officers, 3; Sergt's, 5; Corporals, 8; Musicians, 2; Wagoner, 0; Paivates, 80. Total rank and file, 98 men. Rejected, 4. Enrolled in Guthrie county, mustered into service December 1, 1862, by Liutenant H. Brown, U. S. A.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY, CO. "K."

A. I. Chantry	21	Panora	Iowa	2d Lieut	Aug. 13, '62	Dec. 1, '62	Com. 1st Lieut. Aug. 16, '63
I. D. Rice	21	Panora	Ohio	Corporal	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
Thos. McCann	28	Panora	Ohio	Musician	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	
L. H. Bailey	20	Guthrie Centre	Ind	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Nov. 13, '62	
J. R. Fleak	21	Guthrie Centre	Ind	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Nov. 22, '62	
S. W. Holsman	19	Guthrie Centre	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Nov. 22, '62	
Amos Hunter	20	Panora	Penn	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
Stutson Johnson	21	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
Joseph McGaffy	28	Guthrie Centre	Canada	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 22, '62	
Wm. Pearson	25	Morrisburg	Ill	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Nov. 10, '62	
J. B. Root	25	Morrisburg	Vt.	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 20, '62	
Landon Smith	41	Panora	Tenn	Private	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
J. Stanfield	24	Panora	Ind	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
W. H. A. Williams	18	Panora	N. Y.	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 21, '62	
G. W. Marlenee	38	Panora	Ky	Private	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 22, '62	
W. H. Pitts	20	Panora	Ohio	Private	Aug. 3, '62	Aug. 21, '62	

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY, COMPANY "K."—CONTINUED.

Additional enlistments in Twenty-ninth Infantry, J. L. Grandstaff, W. A. Reed, and R. F. Squires.
Enrolled in Guthrie county, mustered into service at Council Bluffs, December 1, 1862, by Lieut. Horace Brown, U. S. A.:
Colonel of the Twenty-ninth was Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs.
Colonel of the Fourth was Grenville M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs.
Colonel of the Fourth was James A. Williamson, of Des Moines.
Hospital Surgeon of the Fourth, E. B. Fenn, of Guthrie Centre.
P. H. Lenon, Twenty-ninth Infantry, was commissioned 1st Lieutenant February 26, 1863, Company I.
P. H. Lenon, Twenty-ninth Infantry, was commissioned Captain January 1, 1865.
S. D. Nichols commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, April 5, 1864.
The Fourth Infantry was mustered out of the U. S. Service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865; and the Twenty-nieth at New Orleans, August 10, 1865.

ROSTER OF GUTHRIE COUNTY SOLDIERS OF COMPANY "H," THIRTY-NINTH IOWA INFAFTRY.

F. M. Barnett, captured July 7, 1863, at Cornith, Miss.,—one of seven who have never been heard from.
Martin S. Boots, captured July 7, 1863, confined at Libby—exchanged.
T. J. Brown, discharged January 31, 1863, at Cairo, Illinois. Disability.
A. Burden, captured December 30, 1862, at Sandy Grove, Tennessee.
Nathan Godwin, captured July 7, 63, at Cornith, Mississippi.
N. B. Haines, captured July 7, 1863, at Cornith, Mississippi. One of the missing seven.
Milton Harbor, captured December 30, 1862, at Shady Grove, Tennessee.
John Moon, captured July 7, 1863, at Cornith, Miss. Died December 31, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia.
James Moon, captured July 7, 1863, at Cornith. Miss. Died April 9, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia.
John Megeath, captured July 7, 1863, at, Cornith, Miss.
Thos. Redman, captured Dec. 30, 1862, at Shady Grove, Tenn., died Feb. 28, 1863, at home.
Jossphus Smith, wounded Dec. 31, 1862, at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.
Henry Frazier,
Aaron Smith.
Carlton Bennett.

NAMES.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	Nativity.	RANK.	Date of going into quarters.	Date of going into service.	REMARKS.
J. W. Cummins	35	Jackson Tp., G. Co	Ill	2d Lieut	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
D. L. Chantry	28	Thompson Tp	Penn	2d Seargt	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
J. W. Blakemore	19	Jackson Tp	Ind	5th Seargt	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
J. R. Sheely	18	Penn Tp	Ind	Musician	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
Albert Burnham	18	Jackson Tp	Ind	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
D. H. Bingham	21	Jackson Tp	Ohio	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
W. J. Dudley	19	Jackson Tp	Ohio	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
T. B. Denslow	20	Jackson Tp	Ind	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
Walter France	20	Jackson Tp	Ohio	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
H. Hunter	44	Jackson Tp	N. Y.	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
H. Johnson	18	Thompson Tp	Ill	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
John Kunkle	32	Jackson Tp	Penn.	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
G. W. Mount	18	Jackson Tp	Ind	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
G. W. McCleary	33	Jackson Tp	Ohio	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
Jas. Newman	21	Jackson Tp	Ind	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
G. W. Nation	19	Jackson Tp	Ill	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
J. S. Smith	18	Jackson Tp	Ind	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
D. B. Whitmarsh	18	Jackson Tp	Penn.	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	
Benj. Williams	21	Jackson Tp	Ohio	Private	May 18, '64	June 10, '64	

MILITARY.—CONTINUED.

Besides the list of soldiers copied from the Adjutant-General's report, I have from private sources the following.

J. A. Thompson, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in the 12th Ohio Cavalry, as private; was promoted to captain; was wounded at Saltsville, Va., and Saulsburg, N. C.

J. C. Harwood, aged 38, a native of Virginia, enlisted in the 14th Iowa Infantry, from Jones county, Aug. 9, 1865. Was in seventeen battles and skirmishes; taken prisoner at Shiloh; paroled at the expiration of fifty-three days. Mr. Harwood is a farmer, living in Seeley township.

S. H. Willey, a native of Delaware, enlisted in the 9th Indiana Infantry, October 6, 1864. Served in 4th corps, 1st Division, 3rd Brigade; discharged June 13, 1865. Participated in the engagements at Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville. Is now a resident of Jackson township.

H. E. Church enlisted at Dixon, Ill., as private in Co. C. 7th Ill. Cavalry. Served under Gen. Thomas in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama. Traveled much, saw much, suffered much, and as a true soldier, enjoyed much. Was discharged at Huntsville, Alabama, October 19, 1865.

Capt. Wm. W. Hyzer, enlisted at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in the Third Michigan Light Artillery, which he commanded for two and a half years. Was in active service three years and nine months; was in most of the engagements of Western Department, the more noted of which are: Cornith, Iuka, Resacca, Kennasaw, Atlanta, South Edisto, Sheraw, Bentonsville and others. Went with Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea," opened the first gun on Savannah, dismounting two of the enemy's guns and silencing eight more. Capt. Hyzer is now engaged in the drug business in Casey.

Cap. W. R. Douglas, enlisted at Lindenwood, Ogle Co., Illinois, August 13, 1862, in Co. G. 74th Ill. Infantry. Entered as private; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 12th W. S. C. Inf., August 13, 1863. June 15, 1865, was

commissioned Captain Co. E. same regiment. Served in the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, under Generals Buel, Rosecrans and Thomas. Was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Nashville. Was in special mounted service about one year, fighting guerrillas, chief of whom, was Major McNarie. Was one of the body which captured Hood's entire army, which capture was the climax of the Nashville campaign. Was mustered out January 26, 1866.

Captain Douglas is now a resident of Bear Grove township.

Romeo G. Hoge enlisted "when a small boy" at Columbus, Ohio, in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., March 7, 1864. This corps was sent to camp of instruction at Georgetown, D. C., where it remained two months, when it was assigned to the army of the Tennessee, which it joined three days after ihe fight at Resacca, Georgia. After the capture of Atlanta, and just before Sherman started "to the sea," it was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, with which it remained until after the fight at Nashville. Went on the "raid" to Texas, where they remained the greater part of '65 and a part '67. Were discharged by special order, at San Antonia, Texas, April 20, 1866. Mr. Hoge is now engaged in the drug business at Guthrie.

Herman Miller, of Richland township, served in the 3rd Ohio Cavalry, as did also Wm. Maxwell.

I presume there are others in the county who served in the army, but I have not been able to obtain their names.

Had I time and space, I would be glad to give a brief history of the service of our gallant soldiers; reminiscences, incidents, etc. Let it suffice to say, that the memory of the patriots who sacrificed their own interests, and risked their own lives to save our glorious conntry, will be perpetuated, not only in history, but in the hearts of many loving, loyal ones.

While much credit is due to our officers for gallant

services, just as much is due to our private soldiers. Each acquitted himself creditably, according to his ability and opportunity.

Guthrie county responded nobly to the call for volunteers, sending more than her quota; yet, through some mistake, she was included in the draft of '64.

At the November session of the Board of Supervisors, in 1862, a preamble and resolution was offered, the substance of which is as follows: Gov. Kirkwood, in his report of the several quotas of men furnished by the several counties for the war, credited Guthrie county with only one hundred and twenty-eight men, leaving a deficit of ninety-six men; and the enrollment list for Guthrie county, as returned by Mr. Hanyan, U. S. Drafting Commissioner for said county, and also the report issued by the Attorney-General, that said county had sent into the service one hundred and three men, and since the call for 600,000 additional volunteers, Guthrie county has sent one hundred and forty-six additional men, making a total of two hundred and fifty volunteers—twenty-six more than her quota; it was therefore resolved to apply to the Governor to rectify the mis,ake.

The mistake, however, was not rectified, and a draft was made.

At the January session of 1864, the Board voted a bounty of $100 to each volunteer,—which was paid in 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As I have come into possession of several items of interest, since the chapters to which some of them would naturally belong, were written, and others which seem to have no particular place, I will give them as they occur to me.

The workmen now engaged in making the excavation for the basement of the high school building, dug up the root of the hickory pole raised in honor of President Pierce's election, in 1852.

In the early settlement of the county, I speak of Panooch and McKay, in Dallas county. The former was changed to Adel in 1853.

McKay's post office was established, probably, in 1851, and a town was laid out a year or two later, and called Irishtown, which name it retained for several years, when it was changed to Redfield.

The first house built in Panora was the log house of Mr. Hursche. This is its history: A Mr. Penny came here with the Cox family; he made a claim southeast of Panora, and to entitle him to hold it, he must have a shanty, which he engaged Mr. Brumbaugh to build. He faied to return, so the cabin was torn down and the logs sold to Mr. Hursche, who employed Mr. Leinart to draw them—with an ox team —to where he wished to build.

I say Anderson's mill was the first west of Des Moines. There was a small mill in Dallas county—Lamb's mill—prior to that time, but, like Rip Van Winkle's drinks, "it didn't count." It was a small affair and was run but a short time.

Gopher Station, which was built and kept by John Betts —one mile east of Dalmanutha—was a strong frame with straw and mortar walls, plastered inside and out and its earthy appearance no doubt, suggested its name.

"Andy" Brumbaugh did blacksmithing as early as 1851, but kept no "regular" shop.

The Thos. Frazier place was first settled by a man by the name of Robinson.

Among the old settlers who escaped my notice, is Mr. Silas Seely, brother to Capt. Seely, who came to the county in 1854. He acted as deputy treasurer to the Captain. He was a gentleman of intelligence and culture, and was much missed when he left the county in 1856, or '57. He is now a resident of Missouri.

Ayres Rose, of Centre township, is an old an much esteemed resident of the county. He is a well-to-do farmer; has surrounded himself with the comforts of life, and

though he has seen much care and sorrow, retains his faith in humanity and Divinity.

An instance of the liberality and generosity of the early county officers, not already noticed, is that of Michael Leinart, who gave to the county, his salary as assessor, and also as township trustee. This, in the days when money was scarce, and the pioneers needy, is worthy of record and remembrance, as showing the disinterestedness of Mr. Leinart. But few officials would be willing to serve the people, exclusively for the people's good, as has done. Ever ready to encourage the right, he is ever firm in discountenancing wrong-doing.

Judge Bryan died in October, 1856. A wife and daughter survive him. The former is now the wife of Phillip Roberts. The daughter, Miss Lou. Bryan, a beautiful young lady who might distinguish herself as a singer, did not her modest and retiring disposition prevent it.

Not many years ago, we had in the county a genuine "post-trader." He kept a little store in the county, and also the post office. A Stuart attorney owned a piece of land near him. Mr. Postmaster wanted the land, and proposed to Blackstone to trade his store for it, offering as an inducement, to "throw in the post office." The trade was not effected.

In 1876 a District Agricultural Society was organized, with Geo. Gray, president; S. P. Rhoades, secretary; J. R. Bates,treasurer.

The District is composed of the counties of Guthrie, Dallas, Madison and Adair.

The first fair of the society was begun on the 10th of October, 1876, and continued four days.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatch came to Guthrie county in 1869, and staid six years, removing to Des Moines in the spring of 1876. Mr. Hatch is a native of Connecticut, Hartford Co., but has lived in Iowa since his boyhood; has been educated in the excellent schools of the State and at Iowa College.

His wife was born and educated in New York, being a

graduate of the State Normal School. She has been for years, a most successful teacher. They are both, at present, occupied with their chosen profession, teaching reading and elocution, and by their patient perseverance and hard labor are slowly but surely climbing to the highest round thereof. Mrs. Hatch is a contributor to the leading periodicals, is a sensible and entertaining writer; she is the author of the charming children's stories, published in the *Register*.

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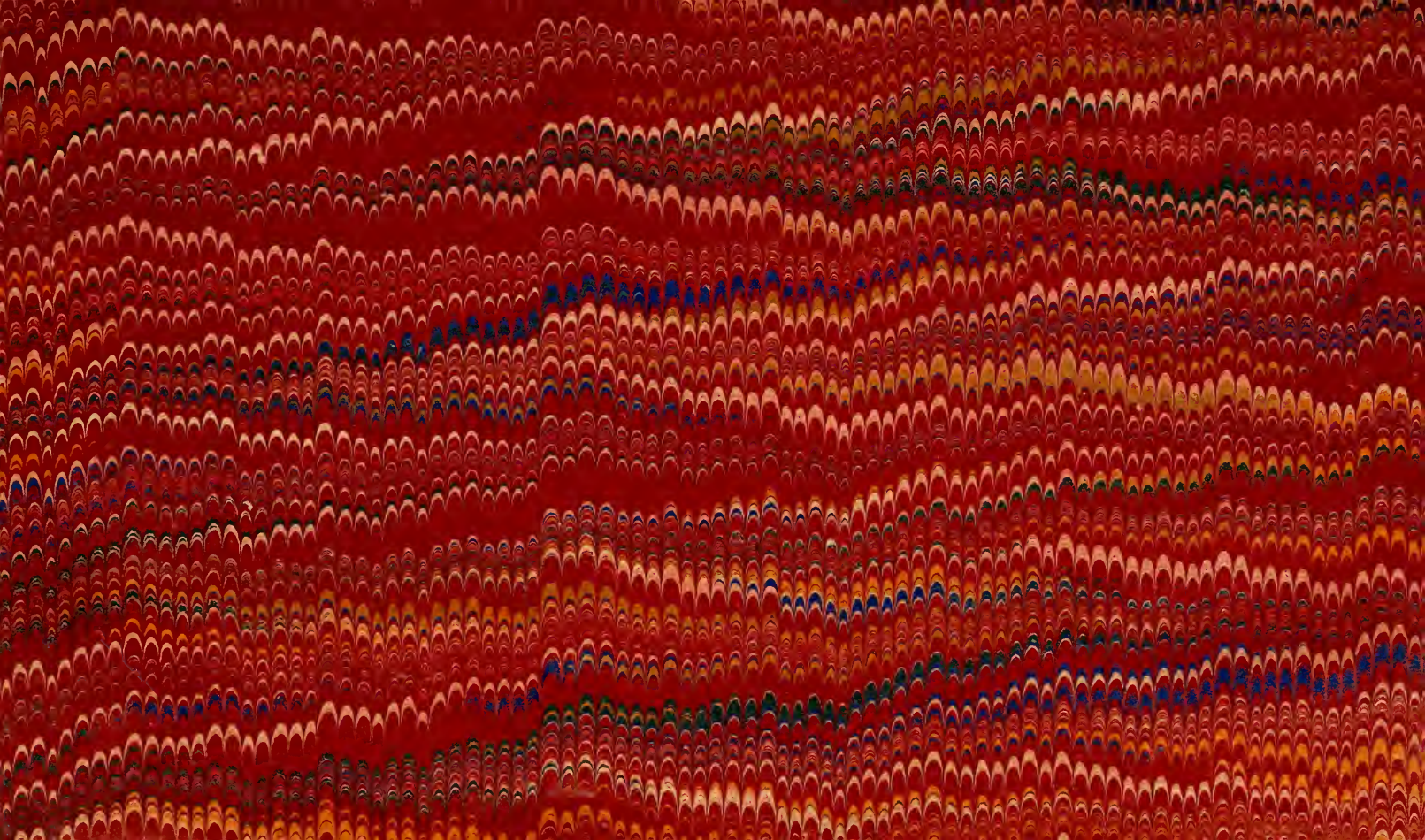

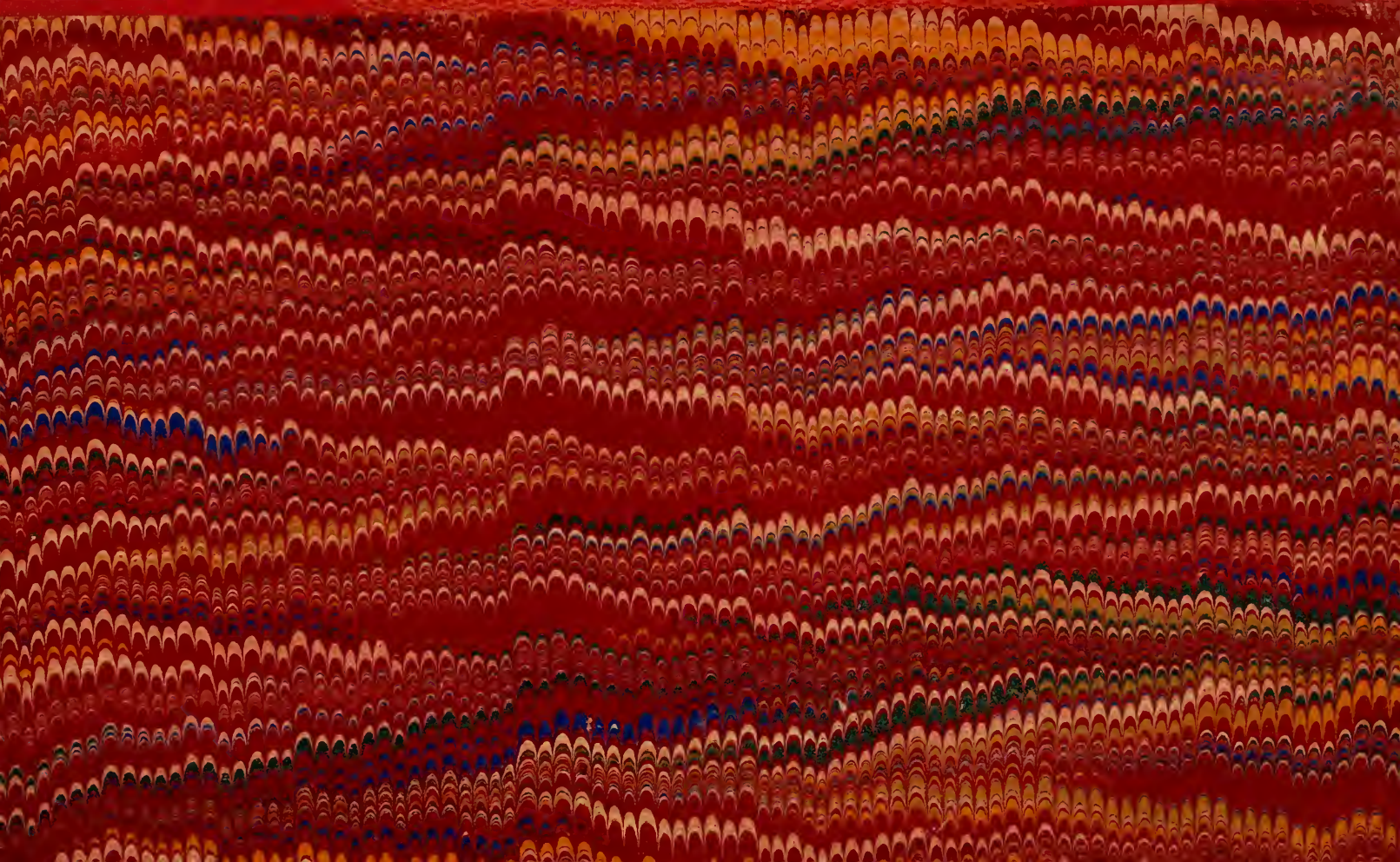

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